The Irish Times,
AND DAILY ADVERTISER.

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DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 14, 1859.

PRICE ONE PENNY.

Public Notices.

THE QUEEN'S ROYAL THEATRE.
Every Evening Mr. GEORGE HONEY the celebrated Comedian, and Mr. NORTON—Fifth appearance of these four years of Miss HARRIET GORDON—THIS EVENING (Thursday), July 14th, will be performed the celebrated Drama entitled JESSIE GRAY, or a Tale of Mystery—Captain Fluke Wyndham, Mr. O'Sullivan; Professor Octavius Chester, Mr. Norton; Mr. Jukes, Mr. G. Honey; Tippet, Miss E. Woodyer.
After which the New Burlesque entitled ELECTRA; or, a New Electric Light.—Egisthous, Mr. G. Honey; Orestes, Miss Gordon; Electra, Mrs. H. Webb; Nemesis, Miss Carson.
To conclude with an Eccentric Operatic Sketch, entitled WHERE'S PICCOLOMINI?
Prices of admission—Boxes, 2s.; Pit, 1s.; Lower Gallery, 6d.; Upper, 3d.; Second Price at Nine o'clock—Boxes, 1s.; Pit, 6d.; Private Boxes, One-half.
To-morrow a variety of Entertainments for the BENEFIT of Mr. G. HONEY.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
DUBLIN TO SLIGO IN 9¼ HOURS,
BY THE SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT ROUTE.
THREE DAILY COMMUNICATIONS EACH WAY BETWEEN DUBLIN AND SLIGO.
FROM DUBLIN TO SLIGO.

7 0 a.m. train to Longford, thence per Coach.
10 30 " " do. do.
7 15 p.m. Mail train to Mullingar, thence per Coach.

FROM SLIGO TO DUBLIN.

8 15 a.m. Coach to Longford, thence per 2 55 p.m. train
10 0 a.m. do do 6 0 p.m. "
5 45 p.m do to Mullingar, thence per 3 12 a.m. "

FARES.

1st Class and Inside Coach, £1 5 0
2nd Class and Outside " 0 18 0
3rd Class and Outside " 0 13 8

N.B.—The 10 30 a.m. Train to Longford and the Coach in connection with it, and the 8 15 a.m. Coach from Sligo, in connection with the 2 55 p.m. Train from Longford to Dublin, are Express Conveyances, and perform the journey each way between Dublin and Sligo in nine hours and a-half.
W. FORBES,
Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin, June, 1859.

MIDLAND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.
EXCURSION TRAIN
FROM
GALWAY, LONGFORD, CAVAN, &c.,
TO
DUBLIN.
On THURSDAY, 14th JULY, a Special EXCURSION TRAIN
Will be despatched from the Galway Station at Twelve o'Clock, Noon; from Cavan at a Quarter to Two o'Clock, and from Longford at Half-past Two o'Clock, Afternoon; and will arrive in Dublin at about Seven o'Clock, evening.

FARES TO DUBLIN AND BACK.

	F. C.	S. C.	T.C.		F.C.	S. C.	T.C.
	S. D.	S. D.	S.D.		S. D.	S. D.	S. D.
Galway, Oranmore, Athenry, Woodlawn, Ballinasloe	15 6	12 0		Cavan, Rosedoney, Ballywillan, Moat	10	3 0	5 0
Athlone, Moate, Castletown, Mullingar	12 6 / 10 0 / 8 0	10 0 / 8 0 / 6 0	5 0 / 3 6	Longford, Edgeworstown, Multyfarnham	10 0	8 0	5 0

The Excursionists will be entitled to return by the ordinary Passenger Trains (according to Class) on any day up to, and including, THURSDAY, 28th JULY, 1859.
First Class Passengers will be allowed 80lbs., and Second and Third Class Passengers 56lbs., of Luggage; and no Excess Luggage will be conveyed by the Excursion Train.
The Company will not be responsible for Luggage of Passengers at the above Fares.
For times of departure from intermediate Stations see Hand Bills, to be obtained at the Stations.
N.B.—TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.
W. FORBES, Manager.
Broadstone, Dublin,
27th June, 1859.

Insurances.

LIFE ASSOCIATION OF SCOTLAND.
FOUNDED 1838.
HEAD OFFICE FOR IRELAND:
60, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN.
THIS ASSOCIATION—now of Twenty Years' standing—is one of the most extensive Life Assurance Institutions in the Kingdom. The Assurances are almost all on First-class Lives, and the Funds are invested principally on First-class Securities over Land.
DURING THE LAST SIX YEARS
The *New Assurances* were, 6,378 for 3,016,691*l.* 0s. 0d. being an *Annual Average* of 1,063 for 502,781*l.* 16s. 6d. THE ANNUAL INCOME IS NOW 138,000*l.* STERLING.
THE POLICIES ARE UNUSUALLY FREE FROM LIABILITY TO FORFEITURE.
OUTLAY FOR LIFE ASSURANCE
Materially Lessened.
Under a Policy of 500*l.* or upwards, payment of only One Half the first Six Years' Premiums is required, the other half remaining unpaid at interest as long as the Policy-holder pleases.
First Year's Payments for Policies of 500l.

Age 30.	Age 40.	Age 50.	Age 60.
£6 11 8	£8 11 1	£11 12 4	£17 8 11

The Policies now being issued do not contain several of the usual restrictions, and confer unusual and important facilities and privileges, protecting the holders against accidental forfeitures, &c.
Dublin, JAMES FORBES, Sec.
60, Upper Sackville-street.
AGENT.
Mr. M. MORISON, 32, BACHELOR'S-WALK.

Cards.

TEETH.—MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST, 16, SUFFOLK-STREET (late of 225, Piccadilly, London,) continues to supply the loss of Teeth by the application of Gutta Percha to the most tender Gums, without the extraction of Stumps or any painful operation whatever. They adhere closely to the Gums, have no unnecessary ligatures, and perform with comfort the functions of the natural teeth, which in appearance they accurately resemble.
A Single Artificial Tooth from £0 5 0
A Complete Set, with Gold Springs, from 5 5 0
Stopping Decayed Teeth, with Enamel Cement, 0 5 0
MR. W. EGAR, DENTIST,
16, SUFFOLK-STREET,
(One Door from Grafton-street), Dublin.
At home from Nine till Six.

PRESERVING FRUITS.
Pines, Strawberries, Raspberries, Bouquets, &c.
P. KIRBY begs to remind his Customers and the Public that he is constantly supplied with the above, in addition to his varied and well selected stock of Dessert Fruits.
KIRBY, FRUITERER,
13, UPPER SACKVILLE-STREET, AND KILLESTER GARDENS.

THE BEST DINNERS in LONDON are at the ROYAL WINE SHADES, 5, Leicester-square, opposite the entrance to the Great Globe, consisting of six soups, six sorts of fish, and eight joints, cheese and celery, all for 1s. 6d. per head, from Two o'Clock till Half-past Eight. Suppers from Ten till Two.
P.S. French spoken.

DUBLIN TRADERS' ALLIANCE MART.
MATTING! MATTING!!
C. HOEY,
22 and 23 UPPER ABBEY-STREET.
The best Oil Cloth, Carpet, and Matting Factory in Ireland.

JOHN JELLICOE, CORN FACTOR AND COMMISSION AGENT. Office—64, FRANCIS-STREET, Dublin.

FRANCIS CAVANAGH,
PAINTER AND DECORATOR,
AND ENAMELER ON GLASS,
IMPORTER OF ENGLISH AND FRENCH PAPER HANGINGS,
77, MARLBOROUGH-STREET,
DUBLIN.

SADDLERY.
Blackwell's Patent Dumb Jockeys, Anti-Cribbiters, &c.; Cattle Syringes, Cochrane's Patent Girths, to prevent Saddles slipping forward; the Wooden Mouthing Bit, &c.
OFFICERS' APPOINTMENTS.
Superior quality Saddles and Harness, at very moderate prices for Cash.
B. M'MULLEN,
(Successor to Mr. Goodland,)
54, DAWSON-STREET.

HOUSE PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
8, *SOUTH FREDERICK-STREET*
(Ten Doors from Nassau-street.)
JOHNSTON SILLEY,
PAINTER, &c.
Modern and Mediæval Decorations,
IN EVERY STYLE.
CORRECTLY EXECUTED.

A CARD.
J. BYRNE, Auctioneer, Appraiser, Upholder, and House Agent,
6, HENRY-STREET, DUBLIN.
Out Auctions attended, and every discretion made to realize, consistent with strict integrity and *bona fide* dealings with the Public.

TURKISH BATHS.
Gentlemen's Annual Ticket ... £6 6 0
Ladies' ditto 5 5 0
19, LOWER TEMPLE-STREET.

Houses and Lands.

TO BE LET, IN FITZWILLIAM-SQUARE, for such term as may be agreed on, an Excellent UNFURNISHED HOUSE, possessing all the accommodation necessary for a gentleman's family. Terms moderate.
Apply to Mr. O'CONNOR, House and Land Agent, 21, Bachelor's Walk.

A LADY AND GENTLEMAN can be accommodated with first class Lodgings, comprising a furnished Sitting & Bed-room, with attendance, in Waterloo-road; respectable reference will be required and given.
Apply 2., at the Office of the IRISH TIMES, 4 Lower Abbey-street.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

DYCER'S.—The Riding School at this Establishment (acknowledged to be the most commodious in the Kingdom,) is now conducted by a very efficient Master, who has at his command a superior stud of perfectly-trained Horses for Ladies and Gentlemen, for the School, Road, or Field. Ladies and Gentlemen wishing to join the classes now forming for Equestrian Instruction are respectfully requested to make early application at the office, or to Mr. PARKES, Riding Master.

DYCER'S—For Sale at Dycer's REPOSITORY, STEPHEN'S-GREEN.
A variety of Outside and Covered Cars, new and second-hand Broughams, Clarences, Pilentums, and one-horse Phaetons, Chariots, Britzkas, Pony Carriages, Tax Carts, Gigs, and Whitechapels, all by the best makers, and with the majority of which an engagement will be given. Carriages to the Riding School and Carriage Mart through South King-street.

SIRE.
HEAPY,
By Melbourne, out of Susan, by Ellis,
To be seen at
DYCER'S,
STEPHEN'S-GREEN,
DUBLIN.

PIC NIC COUNTRY PARTIES.
OPEN CARRIAGES on reasonable terms at FANAGAN'S Job Brougham and Funeral Establishment, 54, Anngier-street,
One Horse Phaetons for Hire by the Hour.

FOR SALE, at ROBERT E. GRADY'S COACH FACTORY, 88, DAWSON-STREET, (Opposite the Mansion House Gardens,)
A light London-built Clarence, with pole, bar, and shafts.
A Segmental Brougham A Clarence Brougham.
A Fashionable Pilentum, forms a close carriage.
A Pony Phaeton. A Victoria Phaeton, with turn-over seat.
An Albert Phaeton. A Sporting Phaeton.
A Dog Cart Phaeton. A Stanhope Phaeton.
A first-class Mail Phaeton, with harness to match.
A Domestic Phaeton. A Lady's Phaeton, with driver's seat.
An Outside Car, but a short time in use.
An excellent Tax Cart. A light Gig.
A Stanhope Gig. A light-running Coach Car.
☞ Carriages of every description to Let, with option of purchase.

Money.

MONEY ADVANCED.
OFFICERS IN THE ARMY, NAVY, and CIVIL SERVICE, GENTLEMEN, CLERGYMEN AND OTHERS can be accommodated with CASH ADVANCES on Personal or other available Security, payable by instalments or as may be agreed on; and all strictly business applications will be immediately negociated. Address William Hyde, 20, Lampeter-street, Islington, London, N.

Appeal.

A DISTRESSED MOTHER
We, the undersigned, take the liberty of drawing the attention of the Christian public to the following statement, and solicit friendly co-operation in furtherance of our object.
The wife of a Dublin trader, once in respectable business is suffering from heart complaint, which renders life frequently precarious, and she is anxious to rejoin her husband that she may place her children under his charge, before it please God to call her hence. He had failed in business, and was obliged to emigrate to America, and her hope is, that if were enabled to go to New Zealand, he might meet her there, and gain a livelihood in some of the many way, which are opened up in that rising Colony. Her husband is unable to assist; her tuitions which she has been taking are fluctuating, and even if they could be had, they make demands upon her, beyond her feeble strength, so hat she is obliged in her difficulty, to appeal to Christian benevolence.
We who subscribe our names, can vouch for the truth of the details of this advertisement, and shall be happy to receive Subscriptions for the purpose above stated. About £50 would suffice, and the following sums have been already contributed
THOMAS KINNELL, Esq., £5. MISS KSNNELL, £5.
CHARLES S. STANFORD, D.D.
HERBERT, 117, Grafton-street.
CHARLES M. FEURY, D.D., Leeson-street.
WM. QUAIN, Clk., Rectory, Dungannon
ALEXANDER LEEPER, B.D., 10, Kildare-street.
JOHN RINGLAND, M.D., 14, Harcourt-street.
JOHN KIDD, Esq., 57, Rutland-square.

Medical.

IT IS A FACT WORTHY of RECORDING, that in the 19th Century, and in an enlightened country like ours, the treatment resorted to by the Faculty for the Cure of Indigestion is altogether wrong in theory, and betrays fearful ignorance of the Physiology of the Digestive Organs and the Stomach, and, in almost every instance, confirms the malady it should remove. The Secretary of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute" will gladly and promptly forward, free of cost, to all who apply, Professor Beaumont's never-failing Botanic Remedy for all Diseases arising from indigestion, such as Flatulency or Wind in the Stomach, Bilious or Liver Complaints, Dimness of Sight, and Nervous or Sick Head-Ache. One ingredient used in this remedy was discovered by Professor Beaumont while on a Tour through the Back Woods of America: and the recipe was forwarded to the Directors of the "Liverpool Botanic Institute," at whose cost it is made known to the Public; and they wish it to be distinctly understood, that under no circumstances whatever will they accept any fee, reward, or contribution for the recipe, their object being to shew how far superior the Botanic practice is over all the other practices of medicine. All they wish is, that those who may be benefited thereby, will communicate the same, in order that the Public may know the value of this remedy, and forward the movement for Medical Reform.
Address, enclosing directed envelope—"The Secretary of the Botanic Institute, Liverpool."

DEAFNESS.—Will be forwarded, on receipt of directed envelope, addressed to "The Secretary, Botanic Institute, Liverpool," a Recipe, to Cure all Cases of Deafness and Noise in the Head, provided the drum of the ear be not broken.

ESTABLISHED BY HAYDEN AND PALMER.
GENERAL MEDICAL PRACTICE.
DR. PALMER,
32, MERRION SQUARE, NORTH,
(Corner of Holles-street).
Physician and Surgeon (twenty-five years' practical experience), Medical Doctor and Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland, Accoucheur to the Rotundo Lying-in Hospital, late Lecturer on Anatomy, Physiology, Dissections, and Demonstrations at the Peter-street School of Medicine.
Hours at Home—9 to 11 Morning, 1 to 4 Mid-Day (Sundays, 8 till 11).
Evenings—Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, 7 to 9 o'clock
Rules—Medical or Surgical Advice and Medicine (Compounded by his Apothecary.) Five Shillings. at Dr. P's or the Patient's Residence; consultation by letter 10s. Medicine included.

GEO. OLDHAM AND CO'S.
DURABLE BLACK WRITING INK,
Suitable for Quill and Metallic Pens of every description, and especially adapted for GOLD PENS, and for writing upon Parchments.
The objects sought in the manufacture of this INK have been—
1st—The greatest possible degree of fluidity.
2d—Intensity and permanency of colour.
3d—The absence of all sedimentary and corrosive matter.
In these particulars the Proprietors apprehend that this Ink will be found greatly to excel most, if not all, others.
THE ROYAL SHAVING CREAM,
AS USED BY
His Royal Highness Prince Albert, the Lord Lieutenant, the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Devonshire, &c.
G. O. & Co. beg to say that they have now ready for sale a batch of the above, of unusual excellence. Sold in pots, 1s. and 2s. each.
The following is a proof of the esteem in which this preparation is held by his Excellency:—
Castle 24th February, 1852.
MESSRS. GEO. OLDHAM & Co.—Will you be good enough to send, for his Excellency's use, Twelve 2s. Pots of your excellent Shaving Cream, as usual.
O. B. G. CHRISTOPHER.
G. O & CO'S PERFUMED
AROMATIC TOILET VINEGAR.
A refreshing and invigorating preparation, for sponging the surface of the body, &c., particularly recommended in cases of local or general debility, and in febrile affections. Its grateful odour, combined with the antiseptic and disinfectant qualities of the vinegar, admirably adapt it for daily use at the Toilet. Used as directed it will be found to soften the skin, and to allay the irritation arising from sunburn, (unbroken) chilblains, the stinging of insects, &c. The Perfumed Toilet Vinegar may also be advantageously employed to relieve sick and nervous headache, and as a wash to correct the unpleasantness communicated to the breath by decayed teeth, &c.
The above are prepared and sold by
GEO. OLDHAM AND CO.,
APOTHECARIES, &c., TO THE LORD LIEUTENANT,
167, GRAFTON-STREET, and
64, DAME-STREET, DUBLIN

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—*Mothers and Nurses*, who know how young children are ever exposed to accidents resulting in cuts, bruises, burns or scalds, may save themselves from much anxiety and trouble if they will always have ready at hand a supply of this inestimable Ointment. If the parts injured be greatly covered with it, the pain will be immediately relieved, and all the bad consequences of the accident be speedily and permanently removed. This Ointment, though benign and gentle in its action, possesses extraordinary power in the rapidity and completeness of its effects. It is composed of rare balsams.

Music.

TO PRESIDENTS OF BAND COMMITTEES, &c.
FOR SALE, a complete set of BRASS and REED INSTRUMENTS, in excellent condition and but little used, including
Euphonions, Sax-horns, Bass Tubas, Brass Piccolos, Tenors, Cornopeans, Clarionets, &c.
The whole will be disposed of on moderate terms.
Apply to J. W., IRISH TIMES Office, 4, Lower Abbey-street.

Miscellaneous.

WILLIAM CURTIS AND SONS,
MANUFACTURING BRASS FOUNDERS, AND GASS FITTERS,
25, 26, 27, 28, and 29 *Chancery-lane*,
Invite special attention to their present Stock of GAS FITTINGS and CHANDELIERS, which will be found on inspection to be much better value than can be had in most other Establishments; and which they are prepared to Fit up in the best manner, with the most approved Materials, under their own personal superintendance, which they consider the best guarantee to ensure satisfaction.
Also, PLUMBING WORK in its several Branches.
N.B.—The Trade and Country Gas Companies supplied on Terms to their advantage.

THE ELECTRO-PLATE TRADE.
Our Electro-Plate Department is furnished with a great variety of goods of first-rate quality, fully equal in appearance to Silver. Besides Table Forks and Spoons, &c., (made to suit our Warranted Table Cutlery),
We would call particular attention to our
NEW PATTERN ELECTRO-SILVER TEA SETS,
SALVERS, CAKE BASKETS, DISH COVERS,
CORNER DISHES, &c.
Parties Furnishing, &c., should visit our
SHOW ROOMS,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET,
And inspect the endless variety of
HOUSE-FURNISHING IRONMONGERY,
which is to be found in every department;
Hip Baths, Sponge Baths, Shower Baths, &c.;
Every description of Japanned Toilet Ware.
Goddard's Patent Open Fire and Close Fire Kitchen Ranges.
A splendid selection of Moderateur Lamps, in China and Bronze;
Bronzed and Berlin Iron Fenders and Fire Irons.
Iron Bedsteads, with Mattresses complete;
Drawing-room and Parlour Grates,
London Bronzed Tea Urns,
Papier Mache Trays, One-piece Block Tin Dish Covers, &c.
J. EDMUNDSON AND CO.,
House Furnishing Ironmongers, Gas Fitters, and Gas Engineers.
Agents for Milner's Fire Proof SAFES and BOXES,
34, 35, AND 36, CAPEL-STREET.

MAPPIN'S ELECTRO SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY.
MAPPIN BROTHERS, Manufacturers by special appointment to the Queen, are the only Sheffield makers who supply the consumer in London. Their London Show Rooms, 67 and 68, King William Street, London Bridge, contain by far the Largest STOCK of ELECTRO-SILVER PLATE and TABLE CUTLERY in the World, which is transmitted direct from their Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works Sheffield.

	Fiddle Pattern. £ s. d.	Double Thread. £ s. d.	King's Pattern. £ s. d.	Lily Pattern £ s. d.
12 Table Forks, best quality	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Table Spoons, do. ..	1 16 0	2 14 0	3 0 0	3 12 0
12 Dessert Forks, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Dessert Spoons, do. ..	1 7 0	2 0 0	2 4 0	2 14 0
12 Tea Spoons, do. ..	0 16 0	1 4 0	1 7 0	1 16 0
2 Sauce Ladles do. ..	0 8 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
1 Gravy Spoon, do. ..	0 7 0	0 10 0	0 11 0	0 13 0
4 Salt Spoons (gilt bowls)	0 6 8	0 10 0	0 12 0	0 14 0
1 Mustard Spoon, do. ..	0 1 8	0 2 6	0 3 0	0 3 6
1 Pair Sugar Tongs, do. ..	0 3 6	0 5 6	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Pair Fish Carvers, do. ..	1 0 0	1 10 0	1 14 0	1 18 0
1 Butter Knife, do. ..	0 3 0	0 5 0	0 6 0	0 7 0
1 Soup Ladle, do. ..	0 12 6	0 16 0	0 17 6	1 0 0
6 Egg Spoons (gilt) do. ..	0 10 0	0 15 0	0 18 0	1 1 6
Complete Service ..	£10 13 10	15 16 6	17 13 6	21 4 6

Any Article can be had separately at the same Prices.
One set of 4 Corner Dishes (forming 8 Dishes), £8 8s.; One Set of 4 Dish Covers—viz., one 20 inch, one 18 inch, and two 14 inch, £10 10s.; Cruet Frame, 4 Glass, 24s.; Full size Tea and Coffee Service, £9 10s. A Costly Book of Engravings, with prices attached, sent per post, on receipt of 12 stamps.

	Ordinary Quality. £ s. d.	Medium Quality. £ s. d.	Best Quality. £ s. d.
Two DESS. Full-size Table Knives,	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
Ivory Handles.....	2 4 0	3 6 0	4 12 0
1½ Doz. Full-size Cheese ditto....	1 4 0	1 14 6	2 11 0
One Pair Regular Meat Carvers...	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Pair Extra-size ditto.....	0 8 6	0 12 0	0 16 6
One Pair Poultry Carvers.....	0 7 6	0 11 0	0 15 6
One Steel for Sharpening.....	0 3 0	0 4 0	0 6 0
Complete Service.....	£4 16 0	6 18 6	9 16 6

MESSRS MAPPIN'S Table Knives still maintain their unrivalled superiority; all their blades, being their own Sheffield manufacture, are of the very first quality, with secure Ivory Handles, which do not come loose in hot water; and the difference in price is occasioned solely by the superior quality and thickness of the Ivory Handles.
MAPPIN, BROTHERS, 67 and 68 King William-street, City, London; Manufactory, Queen's Cutlery Works, Sheffield.

BATES'S REAL IRISH RAZOR,
Manufactured and Sold only by him
At No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET, Dublin,
Only Two Shillings each, and upwards, according to mounting and finish, all possessing the same fine temper and superior steel. They cannot be excelled by any foreign article at any price. Their character is well known for durability of edge and smooth shaving. A single trial is solicited. A variety of fine Strops for keeping Razors up to a fine edge.
P.S.—Razors properly Sharpened so as to give satisfaction, and Cutlery neatly Repaired.
☞ Observe the sign of the Large Razor, No. 62, SOUTH GEORGE'S-STREET. No Second Price.

J. TWEEDALL MANUFACTURING CUTLER,
89, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET, DUBLIN,
(Late of Lamprey's).
I beg to call attention to my Stock of Plated Forks, Spoons, &c., Patent, Plain, and Champagne Cork Screws. Children's Knives and Forks. Masticating Knives. Knife and Fork for persons with one hand. Instantaneous Pen Makers. Knife, Fork, and Spoon, in roll-up case. Hunting and Military Spurs. Saunders' American Razor Strop. Badger-hair Shaving Brushes. Shaving Boxes. Mechi's Razor Strop and Paste. Champagne Nippers. Flower Gatherers, and Grape Scissors. Horse Clipping Scissors and Combs. Lamp Scissors. Paper Hangers' Scissors. Nail Files and Nail Nippers. Button Hooks, Corn Rasps. Ladies' Pages and Glove Buttoners. Superior Needles. Silver Thimbles. Silver and Steel Bodkins. Stilettoes. Mordan's Leads for Pencils. Steel Watch Guards. Albert Chains and Watch Keys. Tweezers, Shawl Pins, Railway Whistles, Dog Collars, Fencing Foils and Masks, and every other article in the Trade, in variety and at Moderate Prices.
Old Ivory Handles Newly Bladed. Blunt Knives Ground and Sharpened. Razors carefully Sharpened. Pen Knives Sharpened or Newly Bladed. Scissors Ground and Sharpened; and all kinds of CUTLERY Made to Order and Repaired NO SECOND PRICE.

MICHAEL McLOUGHLIN
PLUMBER AND GAS FITTER,
FORCE PUMP AND WATER CLOSET MANUFACTURER,
99, DENMARK-STREET.
Country Orders (by post) punctually attended to.

KITCHEN RANGES, DRAWING-ROOM BRIGHT GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS,
And all kinds of
BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY.
MAURICE BROOKS,
SACKVILLE-PLACE, DUBLIN.

BUILDERS' IRONMONGERY AT REDUCED PRICES.
T. HENSHAW AND CO.,
5, CHRIST-CHURCH-PLACE AND
81, MIDDLE ABBEY-STREET, DUBLIN,
Are now supplied with a most extensive assortment of Grates Ranges, Water Pipes and Gutters, Sash Weights, Locks, Hinges, Skylights, and Chimney Pieces. With a large Stock of every other description of Goods in the Building and Furnishing Ironmongery Trade.
Builders are invited to inspect the Stock and compare prices previous to purchasing.
April 27th, 1859.

NOTICE TO BUILDERS.
If you want GENERAL IRONMONGERY, GRATES, FENDERS, FIRE IRONS, BRUSHES, GARDEN and EDGE TOOLS, &c., &c., try
E. EGGINTON,
Late Fitzhenry and Co.'s,
160, CAPEL-STREET.

T. KINGSFORD AND SON, STARCH MAKERS, OSWEGO, State of NEW YORK, Beg to inform the Ladies of Ireland that they have decided to introduce the celebrated Silver Gloss Starch in this country. This Starch is made by a new process, from Indian Corn, and has received FIVE PRIZE MEDALS, and is undoubtedly the best in the world.
Wholesale Agents, McMASTER & CO.,
121, CAPEL-STREET, DUBLIN.

SELTZERS' WATER.—Just received, at 6, LOWER MERRION-STREET, (late of 29 Lincoln-place), a large supply of genuine Seltzers' Mineral Water of this year's filling. The only genuine Seltzers' Water is that in the stone jars which bears the name, "Hartenpheun, Nassau," and round the Ducal Stamp the name of "Seltzers." This Mineral Water is highly recommended by eminent physicians of all countries. Every two millions of jars are exported. Its chymical qualities as well as its taste are far superior to Lemonades, Artificial or Soda Waters. Taken with wine it forms the most pleasing drink during the hot summer months. Sold at One shilling per jar, at 6 LOWER MERRION-STREET.

PERAMBULATORS.
FACTORY & BAZAAR 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-ST.
FOR INVALIDS & CHILDREN, THE MOST Extensive and best assortment of the above at prices most moderate, will be found worthy the attention of Strangers visiting Dublin.
KIRKBY'S, 15, LOWER SACKVILLE-STREET.

PHOTOGRAPHY.—NOTICE OF REMOVAL TO 32, WESTMORELAND-STREET.
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TO SERVANTS WANTING SITUATIONS
Advertisements for Servants in want of Situations, are inserted in the IRISH TIMES for 6d. each.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE MAKET.

July 13th, 1859.

The funds opened in London on Wednesday morning, at an improvement of one-half per cent. upon the closing quotation of yesterday, caused by the Treaty of Peace having been signed by the two Emperors the day previous, this great rise of about one and a-half per cent. upon the lowest point of yesterday, has not been, as it might be supposed, maintained, settlers having come forward in order to realise profits which has had the effect of causing a fall of one-half per cent. in the prices at one o'clock. By many the terms of peace are not considered as very satisfactory, and may ere long cause some fresh commotions on the Continent the quotation at 2.15, on comparison with those of same hour, the previous day exhibit the following charges, an improvement of a quarter in Consuls, and three-eighths in New Threes, upon the prices which guided this market yesterday. The Market here improved to the extent of a quarter per Consols Cash not quoted per account. New Threes improved a quarter per Cash, but soon declined to an eighth, leaving off from buyers; per account a rise of a quarter was established. Bank stock asked for; City Debentures improved a quarter. Railway Bonds several for sale and asked for; Hibernian Banks done at last price, Buyers of Nationals and Royals; City of Dublin Steam of 1856 done at last price. Steam Building shares done at 52xd not redeemable; Carysfort receded a sixteenth, but firm at it. Buyers of General Mines and Wicklow Copper, Mining Company of Ireland improved a quarter. Buyers of Ballymena's, Cork and Bandon, Belfast Junction, and Kingstown; Drogheda's improved a quarter, Junction a half; Wicklow also rose a half. Cashel stock firm at an advance of an one-eighth. Killarney's rose a sixteenth. Irish South Eastern buyers; also of Midland's Cork and Bandon preference, number one improved a quarter. Wicklow, Cashel and Dundalk preference, all done at last prices.

GENERAL POST OFFICE, DUBLIN.

DESPATCH OF FOREIGN MAILS.

Letters and newspapers may be posted at the General Post Office for the following places, up to the subjoined dates:—

America (Boston) and Bermuda ...	...	Six p.m., July 15.
Portugal	...	One p.m., July 17.
Australia and New Zealand, *via* Marseillas. India (Bombay) *via* Marseilles)	...	Six p.m., July 17.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Southampton	...	One p.m., June 19.
America (New York), Canada, by Canadian packet	...	Six p.m., July 19.
America (New York)	...	Six p.m., July 22.
West Coast of Africa	...	Six p.m., July 28.
India (Calcutta), China, &c., *via* Marseilles	...	Six p.m., July 25.
India (Bombay), *via* Southamyton. America (New York). Spain and Portugal	...	One p.m., July 26.
West Indies and Pacific, Spain and Canada, by Canadian packet	...	Six p.m., July 26.
America (Boston)	...	Six p.m., July 29.
France, Italy, and Switzerland ...	...	One and Six p.m., daily.
Belgium, Holland, and Germany...	...	Six p.m., daily.

N.B.—Book packets for the Canadas are only forwarded by the Canadian Packet. Letters, &c., for Madras and Lower Bengal Presidencies, addressed *via* Southampton, will, in future, be forwardedonly by the Calcutta packets of the 4th and 20th of each month.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No communication can receive attention unless accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for insertion, but as a guarantee of good faith.

Announcements of births, deaths, and marriages, to insure publication, must be properly authenticated, and paid for, at the rate of 1s. for every such announcement.

The Irish Times.

DUBLIN, THURSDAY, JULY 14.

LAST night, in the absence of Sir C. Trelawney, Mr. Dilwyn directed the assault upon the property of the Established Church. If proof were wanting of a combination against the establishment we have it here. Mr. Dilwyn attempts to plunder the church of her educational endowments. Sir C. Trelawney endeavours to sequestrate the revenues, by which the decency of her worship is supported, and the repairs of her edifices defrayed. Each supports the other in their separate attacks, and both combine for the eventual destruction of the Church. The question of Church Rates is peculiarly an English one, yet we have already experienced the effects of similar spoliation in the unprincipled suppression of Ministers' money Lord Palmerston, who, previous to his recent compact with the ultramontanes, had ever defended the principle of church rates, announced himself as a pervert. His opinions, it seems, like those of Lord John Russell, had been gradually undergoing a process of modification, but at last have rested in opposition to the rates. His Lordship thinks it is an insult to the Church to suppose that her worship depends upon the assistance derived from church rates. In a year or two, when Mr. Bright carries out his idea of free trade in religion, and proposes the sequestration of all church property, we suppose Lord Palmerston will think it an insult to the church to assert that her worship depends upon the paid services of a stipendary ministry. The second reading of the Bill was carried by a majority of 70 in a House of 456 members. Meantime the Lords' Committee is examining the whole bearing of the question and will doubtless deal with the confiscation bill as it deserves.

THE march of events on the Continent is of a rapidity and an eccentricity very bewildering, and not a little alarming. Telegraphic news of forty-eight hours standing is obsolete, and its place in public attention usurped before speculation can be set at work upon it. Within a few months a war of giants begins, rages, and apparently terminates. Before the traces of carnage have had time to disappear from the bloody fields of Magenta and Solferino the riddle of an armistice proposed by the conqueror puzzles the world, and while folks are yet guessing what this may mean the shadowy respite of an armistice is replaced by a formal treaty of peace, signed, sealed, and delivered, between the belligerents: thus the dark squall of war blows over with a suddenness that in itself raises doubts of the permanence of the calm, and the public, quite unprepared for the sudden *denouement*, has no time to ask the question —how has all this happened? but passes on to the inquiry—what next.

As far as Italy and the various combatants are concerned, on the whole all parties may be tolerably well satisfied with the results of the war. A large part of the country has been relieved from the hated Austrian joke, and a confederation is to be formed, of which the Pope is to be named president; and thus the word of promise at least is kept to the patriots of Italy. Judging, however, by the difficulty heretofore experienced by the Pontiff in keeping his unruly subjects in order. The adjective "nominal" would seem well chosen, and to promise a sinecure office to the successor of St. Peter. Victor Emmanuel too may sheath his sword satisfied with the rich prize of Lombardy, which, to spare the feelings of the Emperor ot Austria, comes to him in the graceful shape of a gift from him in his august Ally, who, on his part, reaps the most material benefit of all in arrangement by which he endeavoured to make all parties appear gainers. Napoleon undoubtedly remains master of the position. He has greatly, perhaps dangerously, enhanced the influence of France among nations. He has vindicated himself a skilful General where before he only appeared as an able administrator, and there is every reason to suppose that in the affairs of the new confederation his influence will be paramount.

As for Austria, though somewhat suffering in her dignity she has on the whole good reason to rejoice that matters are no worse. She has got rid of a troublesome command, which, up to the present, her self-self respect has compelled her to exercise, and in return she has by this concession strengthened her power threefold over such possessions as still remain to her. Could matters rest here, public anxiety might abate, and Halcyon days return. But we cannot, albeit not alarmists, feel all the elation that we should at the announcement of peace, or be altogether satisfied that so suddenly re-established, it can long maintained, independent of the inherent difficulty of settling so serious a question by such a *coup de main*. The career of the French Emperor has been so long the object of a general suspicion, and so palpably hinging on expediency, that it is difficult to predicate as to what may be his necessities. The head of a tremendous army, insatiable in its pursuit of the phantom of military glory, hampered with the traditional war policy of his uncle, he may find it impossible to restrain "the dogs of war" fresh-blooded as they are. What may be the next pretext for a quarrel, with whom, or how soon, are problems which may be too speedily solved. We trust that our rulers will not allow the present ray of sunshine, bright as it may be, to blind their eyes to the fact that the wind may change, and that the next cloud may drift in our direction.

The *Times* on the Treaty of Peace:—

Let us rejoice, for we have every rearon to do so; let us think not of ourselves, for self is not the question. We have to announce an event of unspeakable blessedness. That dreadful war which many told us would last to our children's children and bear us away in tne eddy is ended. A few days for second thoughts and one morning's meeting have composed a hundred difficulties and dismissed some hundred thousand soldiers to their distant homes. It wanted but the word, and the plains of Venetia were to be strewn with gory carcasses like those of Lombardy; the air was to be filled with fiery missiles; the walls of four great fortresses were quaking to their fall; the sea was contributing its share of the work of destruction, when at the mere concert of two minds all is once more calm, as if Peace had never fled. Our mediation has not been wanted. We have been spared all the labours of diplomacy, all the ingratitude of the conciliated, all the blunders of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiary. No one British name will appear in the page that records the fact; the Treaty itself will only indirectly make its appearance in a blue-book. No homilies are now required to chastise that national vanity, which in this instance has nothing to be proud of. We have nothing to illuminate for; Europe is once more at peace, and our bills dont ring. Our great towns have preached neutrality in vain. Cobden might have come in; even Bright for once finds Peace too quick upon him.

But, though in nowise concerned in the result, we must admit its magnitude. Peace alone, on any terms, after preparations on a scale to shake the earth, is a great event. Then, how quick the war has run its course! It is just half a year since a sudden outbreak at a State ceremony gave Europe the first misgiving. A quarter of a year since we were negotiating after a fashion, and to no purpose. The war itself has lasted only half that time; yet the period has been sufficient to produce the most paradoxical consequences. The first two complaints were Austrian oppression and Papal misgovernment. Yet Austria, twice beaten, and threatened everywhere, remains mistress of Venetia; and the Pope is honorary President, not of the Papal States alone but of all Italy. It is not possible to find even the germ of these conclusions in the beginning or the progress of the war. France desired to leave Rome, if Austria would withdraw from the Legations. The Sardinian Manifesto, and many similar documents from Paris and Turin, were directed to the expulsion of Austria beyond the Alps. France has spent 50,000,000*l.* and fifty thousand men only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity even beyond his imagining and capable of any extension. Is all this real? The Emperor's game must be a very loug one. With the best intentions, Constitutional States cannot afford to be so philanthropic; as far Savoy, it is beneath notice. The Emperor would not even mention it. For so mere a trifle it was not worth his while to bring suspicion on so glorious an achievement as the liberation and organization of all Italy in one Federal Union. Austria herself must be struck with the generosity, the clemency, and the moderation of her foe, and Erance is content to gain a friend.

But, insulated as we are, and mere spectators and listners, we are haunted with the shades of the past, and with the skeleton that intrudes at the brightest entertainment. Confederation of Italy! Was there not once a confederation of the Rhine, and what did it end in? How will this Federation be arranged? The King of the Two Sicilies must have something to say to it. Is he prepared to be represented in council with Victor Emmanuel, even under the presidency of a Legate? The Grand Duke of Tuscany, but the other day, having fled from his subjects, was fighting against Italy at Solferino. Will the Tuscan contingent think his restoration an adequate reward for their summer's march to the walls of Mantua? Venice is now to enjoy at once Austrian occupation and possession, Italian federation and co-operation, and Papal presidency, temporal as well as spiritual. Even the subtle Italian mind may find it difficult to render unto the Kaiser what is due unto the Kaiser, to render unto Italy what is due unto Italy, and unto the Pope what is due unto the Pope. Where will Parma and Modena go in the readjustment? When the Emperor has returned home and shared with his troops the pure glory of this costly sacrifice, how long will he find his country content to play so magnificent and sublime a part? It is true that the elder Napoleon left France as he found her; but then he yielded to overpowering numbers and adverse fortune. France now has the game in her hands; more successful than she could have expected, she has Europe before her. She can raise all Italy and half the Austrian Empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten. Yet on the very summit of her ambition she recollects and renounces. Should this, indeed, satisfy Napoleon III. there arises a new misgiving as one contemplates the extreme anxiety which has been shown first to humble, then to conciliate Austria, and to win both her respect and her gratitude.

The *Daily News* on the treaty between the Emperors:—

An Italian Confederation under the honorary presidency of the Pope was the dream which on of the most devoted and patriotic Italians that ever pleaded for the Papacy, the Abbé Gioberti, abandoned in despair, and died brokenhearted for his pains. The retention of Venice by Austria is a strange interpretion of Italian independence, and must be singularly welcome to the friends of the great and good Manin. The closer we examine the pretended pacification, the more futile and iniquitous it appears. It may serve as a pedestal of glory to an Emperor who has rescued a brother despot at the cost of his honour—"but thanks not much,"—and sown the seed of future wars for the time when the half-seated army shall once more be impatient of barracks.

Votre Majesté fait de bien beaux vers, mais elle ne mouse du monde, wrote Voltaire to Frederick the Great in acknowledging a copy of verses from that fighting philosopher in praise of peace and good will among men. Central Italy will be disposed to make the same reply to the proclamation in which the Conqueror of Solferino announces a Treaty of Peace between the Emperor of Austria and himself; and the rest of the world will be equally complimentary and distrustful.

In these electric days we need not be surprised at sudden wars and instantaneous truces. A campaign of a few weeks and pacifications warranted to last six months. But Europe will mean with serious interest the issue which the Emperor of Austria was willing to accept before his Quadrilateral had even smelt the powder of the Allies and the conditions of Peace patched up between two Emperors who paid each other a morning call at Villafranca on Monday morning. For our boasted civilization of the 19th century comes to this—a prize fight on the scale of 300,000 men a side, between a couple of personages, neither of whom can persuade the other to take a licking, terminates, when both are tired, with a shake-hands and a joint agreement to clap the stakes in a bag, and walk off to the nearest tavern to divide them. The campaign in the Crimea was considered a short one, though it lasted the better part of two years, and was a very different affair in its objects, its, results, and the strength and proportion of the combatants engaged, to the campaign in Italy which has blown itself out in forty days. We are now permitted to observe in what manner and degree the declared programme of the French Emperor —the complete expulsion of Austria from Italy—is fulfilled after half a summer's fighting and half an hours chat. The first Napoleon did enormous mischief in the world in the course of twenty years, but at any rate he did his work as thoroughly as it was afterwards undone, when Europe shook him off. The inheritor of his name transacts a war like the director of a Circus, with all the brilliant dexterity of a Franconi. Just as the summer season is beginning in the Champs Elysées, the display of military horsemanship begins in Lombardy; only the latter performance is arrested by the dog days, whilst even at the Porte St. Martin the *Vole Sacree* is still traversed by triumphant legions, and the enthusiasm of pit and gallery knows no check. It was rumoured a fortnight since in Paris that the Emperor was to be at St. Cloud on the 15th inst., and he is known to have assured his staff that they would all celebrate the St. Napoleon in Paris. The Armistice, therefore, with all the tales of chivalrous courtesies exchanged between the Sovereigns, was in all probability by no means so sudden an inspiration as it looked. There is nothing to surprise the English public in the French Emperor stealing a march on his ally, to come to terms with his enemy, and we are quite prepared to find him coquetting with Austria in 1859, as he did with Russia in 1856. Europe to the Napoleonic mind is an artichoke to be eaten leaf by leaf, and the simple plan is to play off one power against another, using and betraying each by turn. This plan may certainly succeed for a time, but it has the disadvantage of all excessive cunning, and overleaps itself at last. The doubtful friend of each comes to be treated as the common enemy of all, and a system of nicely balanced treacheries is apt to meet the fate of a whist-player whose luck is too well known:—

As it was in the beginning, 'tis now, and ever shall be, till nations finally wrest the truncheon of war from the hands of kings. The men who command armies are, and must be, the men to make treaties. It was so with the first Napoleon, scarcely less before than after his elevation to the Consular or the Imperial throne. General Bonaparte dictated the preliminaries agreed upon at Leobon in as entire independence of the Directory, as Napoleon III. of the Senate and *Corps Legislatif*. The youthful conqueror did not even permit the Government to repudiate those secret clauses relating to Venice which they foresaw, and truly declared, would bring to France infamy more enduring than the glory won on the dozen battle-fields between the Appennines and the Adriatic. The victor at Magenta and Solferino has no such troublesome correspondents at Paris. He has simply to announce to the Empress the conclusion of hostilities, and to order a popular reception on his return. Paris will illuminate and applaud exactly as Francis Joseph has succumbed. France kuows her master as Austria her conqueror. The forty millions of a nation the most high-spirited on earth, have put into the hands of one man both sword and sceptre, and there is no more a people and their head, but only a commander and his soldiers, a despot and his subjects. This thousands of Frenchmen are rotting in Italian earth, and tons of thousands "stretching them uneasily" on bloodsoaked pallets—that the harvest fields are crying out for reapers, and vacant chairs yawning for absent sons of the household—that the savings of three years of peace have been squandered in a campaign of as many months—all this seems to give no claim to the French people to be consulted, in any method whatever, as to the closing of the dread account with death. The Emperor undertakes its settlement with as much *sang froid* as if it were a tavern bill, and the heaps of slain were but emptied bottles. As to Austria, it has never been aught else than a political designation for so many millions of men handcuffed to each other, and to an hereditary throne. But France was a nation only the other day, and there is not a freeman in the world—however heartily he may rejoice that the plague of battle, worse than all Egyptian pleagues in one is stayed—who does not compassionate this last, lowest humiliation of a noble people.

But what of Italy? We ask not if Victor Emmanuel is content to receive Lombardy as a boon from the haud of his great ally, or as payment for the blood of his brave Piedmontese—or whether the ambitious policy of Count Covour is consummated in the creation of an Italian Federation, with Austria as its protector and the Pope as its "honorary head?" If these men have acted upon the motives with which the world credits them, their disappointment is but the mitigated vexation of gamesters who win, but win less than they staked. Garibaldi has displayed valour equal to Victor Emanuel's—Kossouth has had a policy as well as Cavour. The patriotic soldier and the exiled statesman find their occupation taken from them in a moment—their hopes blighted, their schemes baffled, by the imperious and unscrupulous plotter to whom the valour of one and the genius of another seem but the tools of an inscrutable, unchecked will. Alas for the expectation that, as promised from Paris, the Austrians should be expelled from Italy, and Hungary be aided to strike for independence The expectation was excited for a purpose!—the purpose is fulfilled or changed—and expectation may go feed upon the wind. Once more, exiled patriots may muse to the sound of the waves that roll between them and their native home, that the surf is not easier broken on the shore than the word of a King upon the rock of circumstance—that the sun painted mist upon the waters at dawn is not more unsteady than hopes built upon the promises, or even on the interests, of despots. And these men—Garibaldi, Kossuth, the Tuscan Volunteers, and the insurgents of Perugia—represent thousands, perhaps millions, who looked for liberty and for nationality life to the intervention of France in Italy. Deeply we compassionate their cruel disappointment—at the terms that have been made. But we do not condole with them on the ruin of their hopes. We congratulate them, that they have escaped what we feared. The addition of two or three millions of Lombards to the kingdom of Sardinia is a sorry substitute, indeed, for the independence of twenty-six millions of Italians. The conjoint rule of Austria and the Pope in Venice look like a cruel mocking of Mazzini's vision of an Italian Federation with Rome for its capital. But it might have been worse.—The French standards might have been set up in Milan and Florence, in Bologna, and in Rome itself.—And who can doubt that they would have been had they been planted, ere the setting in of the fever season, upon the citadels of the *quadrilatère*? Perhaps Italy owes something after all, to the grim fortresses that are its guards as well as gaolers. And, perhaps, too, the signing, with such contemptuous disregard of Italian feeling, of a treaty of peace for Italy, may be the last act of any foreign potentate in that lovely land whose immemorial misfortune it has been to suffer equally from friend and foe, and to find in every ally a conqueror.

The *Morning Post* upon the terms of the treaty to the Italians:—

The soul of this treaty, so far as its provisions have reached us, and so far as they have been communicated to parliament by Lord John Russell, is the nationality of Italy, guaranteed, under every variety of local government, in a confederacy of the Italian States. The Pope is to be the nominal or honorary head of this confederation: he is to be recognised in possession of the dignity necessarily attaching to his office in a country where the Catholic religion prevails, but he is to be shorn virtually of that temporal supremacy in Italy which he has always hitherto aspired to wield. Here, then, we have at once the germ of a secnlarised confederation, still acknowledging, with discreet deference the national religion of Italy, the honour that is due to the head of the Catholic Church. The Pope, in a word, is deprived of the substance, but he is to keep the shadow. The Emperor of Austria cedes the kingdom of Lombardy for ever, not to the King of Sardinia, but to the Emperor of the French; and the Emperor of the French makes over his conquest to the King of Sardinia. Lombardy and Sardinia become therefore henceforth one State. Thus we arrive at once at another of the cardinal points of renovated Italy. In order to secure the Confederation by the constitution of one masterthrone in the North of Italy, a single State with a population of eight millions is created. That State, too, is just the state which is the archetype of the whole future of Italian domestic Government. The Emperor of Austria, ceding the kingdom of Lombardy, retains that of Venice; or rather, he receives a new kingdom of small extent, in place of a large kingdom; for he is to hold his rights as King of Venetia on a title altogether new. The old Austrian title is abolished, and an Italian title is constituted in its place. The Austrian Emperor is to be King of Venetia, solely as an integral member of the Confederation of Italy. He is to be no more an Austrian Sovereign in Italy than George IV. or William IV. was felt to Hanover to be an English, and not a German, Sovereign. There will, no doubt, be a distinct Administration, a distinct code of laws, and a distinct army. The King of Venetia, though he will also possess the Crown or Austria, will assume the rights, as it were, speaking from an Englishman's vocabulary, on a Parliamentary title. He will, be he must be, essentially an Italian will rule less than three millions of Italians: and he will be controlled by a Gonfederation ruling not less than twenty-six millions. Finally, the two Emperors have agreed to demand reforms at the hands of the Pope. To add to this a general amnesty is proclaimed. We anticipate that there will now be no Congress; the few details remaining to be arranged are surely unworthy of its assembling.

The *Morning Star* on the position of the Italian Government:—

Still more weighty is the lesson which the present events convey in themselves to the Italians. Suppose the present interview takes a turn favourable to the re-establishment of peace between the two great military chiefs, whose territories lie beyond the Alps, and who merely crossed them to fight, not on their own but on Italian soil for the supremacy of Italy, what will be the consequence to the Italians? Why, they will have brought on themselves this, that their fate is settled, not in negotiations between them and the foreigner, but in arrangements come to with regard to their interests, between one foreigner and another. Even if they should derive some advantage from these arrangements in the shape of political progress, they will not owe that to the voice of their own people. The absence of VICTOR EMANUEL from the interview of yesterday is characteristic on this point. And what is obtained as a mere gift may be resumed again at the pleasure of the donor. It is surprising that Italian sagacity, in spite of the centuries of experience through which that country has gone, and in spite of the warnings which the most thoughtful sons of the Peninsuia in every period of its history have never failed to address their countrymen should not have discovered that the misfortune of Italy, since the days of the Ghibellines and the Guelph, have not been the interference of the Germans in particular, but these invitations to foreign interference with which the Italians themselves have constantly beset the ear of every European Government—powerful for the time. It may without fear of contradiction, broadly be stated, strange as it will appear to the ears of many, that foreign troops have never appeared on Italian soil without having been directly invited by one or other of the Italian Governments. The call for foreign assistance n interior struggles has always been a national Italian malady down from the days of MACHIAVELLI—yes, even, of RIZZI and PERRARCH, to those of MAZZINI, who, though the truest son of his country, is compiled to remain an exile while the phrase of national Italian independence is once more spuriously on the lips of every Italian. Not because Italy does not like him but because Italy has foolishly once more placed her hopes on the French EMPEROR, to whom the real Italian patriot, who at the same time is an ardent apostle of liberty in general, will not stoop.

Fashionable Intelligence.

HER MAJESTY, &c.

FROM THE COURT CIRCULAR.

Osborne, July 12.

The Queen, the Prince Consort, the Prince of Wales Princess Alice, Prince Arthur, and Princess Helena arrived at Osborne yesterday eveuing, at half-post seven o'clock, from Aldershot.

FOREIGN COURTS.

Berlin, July 10.

The Empress Dowager of Russia left Potsdam yesterday evening, by a special train, for the baths at Ems. Previous to her departure a *dejeuner* took place at Sans Souci, at which her Majesty was present, as well as Prince Albrecht, the younger, the Princes George and Adalbert, Prince Augustus of Wurtemberg, and Prince William of Baden. Before the *dejeuner* the newly-ppointed Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. von Schleinitz, had the honour of an audience of her Majesty.

Prince Windischgratz has postponed his departure from the Prussian Court.

The Lords Justices have been pleased to approve of the appointment of John, Marquess of Waterford, to be a Deputy-Lieutenant for the county of Waterford, in the room of Henry, Marquess of Waterford, deceased.

Mr. and Mrs. Lyndon Bolton have left their residence, Adelaide-road, for Cork.

Dr. and Mrs. Montgomery have left Merrion-square, for a tour in Scotland, until the first weak in August.

The Very Rev. Lord Viscount Mountmorres has arrived at the University Club, from the Deanery, Sligo.

The Earl of Sefton and the Countess of Sefton, and Lady Cecelia Molyneux, have left Grosvenor-place for Croxteth Park, to receive a large circle of company during the race meeting at Liverpool.

COUNTY LONGFORD.—The office of County Treasurer of the county Longford has become vacant by the death of Edward Ledwith, Esq., the late treasurer, on the 7th day of July, inst.

RECEPTION AND SWEARING IN OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE EARL OF CARLISLE AS LOBD LIEUTENANT OF IRELAND.

His Excellency the Earl of Carlisle arrived yesterday at Dublin Castle and was received by a band of honor of the 20th regiment, and attenned by numbers of the viceregal household. He proceeded to the Privy Council Chamber attended by his Grace the Archbishop of Dublin and the Lords Justices. His Excellency was then sworn in as Lord Lieutenant and Chief General of Ireland, with the usual formations. The Oath was administered by the Archbishop. There was a numerous attendance, whom were the following:—

Marquis of Headford; Earl of Fingall; Lord Seaton; Archbishop of Dublin; the Lord Justice of Appeal; the Master of the Rolls; the Right Hon. Mr. Thomas Tighe; Colonel Maude; Hon. Colonel Lindsay; Deputy Adjutant General Colonel Brownrigg; Major General Cunningham; Captain Lindsay; Colonel Doyle; Private Secretary—Mr. Hatchell. State Steward—Lord St. Lawrence. Comptroller—Major Bagot. Assistant Private Secretaries—Captain E. Everard, and Mr. Craick. Captain Willis, Gentleman Usher. Dean of the Chapel, Regal and First Chaplain, Rev. Dr. Tighe. Chaplain, Very Rev. Viscount Mountmorris. Gentlemen at large, Mr. Balfour and Captain R. Williams Aides-de-camp, Major Forrester, Captain Moore, Colonel Roberts, and Mr. Gray of the Treasury.

After a short sitting in council, his Excellency returned to the Presence Chamber.

THE CORPORATION ADDRESS.

The deputation from the Corporation to present to his Excellency the address of the corporate body consisted of the following:—

The Lord Mayor, the Lord Mayor elect. Aldermen—Roe, Campbell, Mackey, Kinahan, Atkinson, Wilson, Hoyte, Moylan, and Curran. Councillors—Cassan, Tagart, Gray, M'Cann, Price, Draper, Pilkington, Hutton, Boyce, Joseph, French, O'Brien, Burke, Acheson Ryan, Wharton.

They were received by his Excellency at four o'clock in the Presence Chamber, which was filled by a distinguished assemblage of ladies and gentlemen.

The Lord Mayor read as followns:—

ADDRESS OF THE CORPORATION.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR EXCELLENCY—" We, the Lord Mayor, aldermen, and bargessos of the City of Dublin approach your Excellency to reiterate our devoted attachment to our beloaed Sovercign, to renew the expression of the respectful feeling we entertain towards your Excellency personally, and to welcome you as her Majesty's representative in Ireland. Highly valuing the privilege, which for centuries the municipal corporation of this city have possessed and exercised of expressing in addresses to the Vice Regal Governors of Ireland their views upon matters affecting the prosperity of her Majesty's subjects, and thus affording opportunity for the exposition of the policy of her Majesty's adviser in relative thereto, we look upon this ancient usage, not as a mere ceremony of state but as a wise institution tending to animate loyalty and affection towards our most gracious Queen—to unite the municipal authorities of this city with the representative of royal power—to combine both in the mutual offices of respect and good will, and to strengthen the hands of both in the discharge of their reciprocal duties. With deep thankfulness to the Almighty, we are enabled to congratulate your Excellency on having re-entered the office of Viceroy at a time when the country abounds with evidence of growing prosperity. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to express what we believe to be the universal feeling of the people of this country—an earnest trust that nothing shall occur to involve us in any active participation in the war, now raging on the Continent of Europe, but that strict neutrality shall be maintained. We expressed to your Excellency's predecessor on his last appointment to the office which now devolves upon your Excellency, our conviction that if the nationrl institutions of Ireland were upheld her prosperity would increase, and be rendered permanent by the developement of her resources and natural advantages; that conviction has been strengthened. The vast importance to this land of the maintenance of the high office the functions of which your Excellency is now called upon to administer, and the manner in which the influence of a nobleman of the highest authority can be exercised for the benefit of this country, have been strongly evidenced by the establishment during the rule of the Earl of Eglinton of the important benefit of improved packet and postal communication with the New World. We with confidence look forward to the preservation of the Vicergal office in its integrity so that it will be recognised by her Majesty's advisers as an institutiod necessary for the satisfactory government of Ireland, and as such that it will, with all the institutions under which this laid now prospers, be fostered and protected.

His Excellency delivered the following reply:—

My Lord Mayor and Gentlemen—At this moment of renewed intercourse between the Chief Magistrate, Aldermen and Burgesses of the city of Dublin, and myself, I have thankfully to acknowledge, by no means for the first time, the expression of our loyal attachment to our gracious and beloved Queen, and of your kindly good will towards her representative. There can be no difference of opinion between us as to its being both seemingly and desirable, that the person appointed to discharge the Viceregal functions in this country should have the opportunity, as often as they thought fit, to hear the words of welcome, of information, and of council from the municipal authorities of its principal cities, and to communicate freely with them upon matters either of local or imperial policy. I had ventured to submit the reasons why, if this observance had not been resorted to on the present occasion, I could not have felt myself slighted. I can only appreciate the advantage, the distinction the more fully. Now that it has been thus spontaneously afforded. I retain the connection with which I left your shores, that it would be most inadvisible to discontinue or tamper with the office which it is now my high honour, for the second time, to fill. Any effort that I can make will be used in accordance with this opinion; but I do not apprehend that any desires are entertained on the part of those in whose behalf I can speak, in a contrary direction: besides, the signal antiquity of the office, which would clearly prove to its abolition all the risks of an untried experiment. The character of weight and authority with which it is invested, has a tendancy to secure consideration for matters affecting the interest and welfare of Ireland.

The Church.

At the Ordinations recently held by the several Bishops, 160 gentlemen were admitted to the office of deacon, and 164 deacons advanced to that of priest.

The Bishop of Lincoln has presented to the Chancellorship of Lincoln Cathedral, vacated by the death of the Rev. George Thomas Pretyman, the Rev. C. Bird, vicar of Gainsborough. The value of the chancellorship will be about £1,000 yearly, with a fourth share in the patronage of twenty-one vicarages, five rectories, and two perpetual curacies. In consequence of this elevation, the vicarage of Gainsborough, which is also in the patronage of the bishop, and which is worth about £600 yearly, will become vacant.

DEATH OF ONE OF THE CANONS OF WESTMINISTER.—Information was received on Saturday morning by the Dean and Sub-Dean of Westminister, of the death of the Rev. Temple Frere, M.A., Canon of the Abbey Church, who expired on Friday at his rectory of Roydon near Diss, Norfolk, at the age of 96. The great bell of the Abbey tolled at intervals during the day. Mr. Temple Frere, was we believe, the son of the late John Frere, Esq., Roydon, Norfolk, and Finningham, Suffolk, M.P for Norwich, and took his B.A. degree at Trinity College Cambridge, in 1802 as eighth Junior Optime, migrating afterwards to his relative's College of Dowing. He was ordained deacon in 1804, and priest 1805. In 1820 he was instituted to the family living of Roydon, near Diss, which he held till his disease. He owned the greater part of Diss, and was very active as a magistrate for the Diss division. Having served for some time as chaplain to the House of Commons, he was gaxetted to a canonry at Westminister in December, 1838, in company with the Rev. Edward Repton, who had also held the same office. The canonry will be filled up, and is worth £1,000 a year. It is the first important piece of preferment which has fallen to Lord Palmerston's disposal.

The Bishop of Calcutta has circulated a proposal to establish three schools—one in the Punjaub, one in the North-west Provinces, and one in Bengal—for the education of boys of European descent. The schools are to resemble as closely as circumstances will admit, the public schools of England, and the course of instruction is to be in accordance with the requirements of the Calcutta University. It is proposed to locate the Bengal school at Darjeeling; the sites of the other two have not yet been selected, but they will be at some hill station in the Punjaub and North-west.

The Army.

The depot of the 77th (East Middlesex) Regiment, attached to the 1st battalion at Chatham, is now so strong that it can furnish 300 non-commissioned officers and men or service in India, which number is expected to embark for Calcutta during the present month. The strength of the 77th depot is about 700 men.

The Militia.

ROYAL SOUTH DOWN MILITIA.—This fine regiment under the command of the Marquis of Downshire, K.P., is at present being mustered in Newry Barracks for the usual drill.

WATERFORD MILITIA ARTILLERY.—Francis James Baker, Gent., to be Second Lieutenant, vice Labarte, promoted.

The Navy.

Her Majesty's steam yacht Victoria and Albert, Captain the Hon. J. Denman, left Portsmouth brrboar yesterday morning for her moorings off Osborne, to be in attendance upon her Majesty and the Court.

The Neptune, 91, screw, Captain Sir W. Hoste, Bart., is expected to proceed to Spithead about the 17th instant. She is manning very successfully.

Spithead and St. Helen's Roads are at the present time entirely denuded of shipping, not a single pendant of any description being in the range of sight outside Portsmouth harbour.

The Austrian brig Splendido, Captain V. Visin, from Singapore, February 2nd, and the Cape of Good Hope, April 15th, took refuge in Plymouth Sound on Saturday evening. She was bound with a valuable cargo of tin, Gambier pepper, cassia, hides, and rattans for Trieste, but when about to enter the Straits of Gibraltar some three weeks since, met a friendly American trader, the captain of which kindly informed her of the existence of the present war.

The Hospital ship Belleisle, 6, from China, was towed into Plymouth Sound yesterday (Monday evening) by the paddle-wheel steam sloop Virago, 6, Commander Montagu B. Dunn, which was coming from Ireland with 180 supernumeraries.

The bark Mexies, Captain Jago, from Columbo, the 15th of April, for London, which arrived at Plymouth on Monday, reports that after being in company 86 hours, she separated on Saturday night, at 10 o'clock, off Ushant, from a two-decked ship of war, apparently 74, bluff bowed, converted into a transport. She carried the white ensign, and appeared to have been on a distant voyage; there were no soldiers on deck. The wind was light, from north-east, and on tacking the stranger bore away north-west under courses and royals.

Mr. John S. Taylor has been appointed additionrl Master to the Fisgard.

Correspondence.

LIBRARY SOCIETY 19, NEW ROW SOUTH, DUBLIN.

STATEMENT OF THE SOCIETY'S NATURE AND OBJECTS.

The above named Society was organized in the year 1848, to provide facilities for working men to prosecute the work of self-improvement; its sole design is to awaken in them a desire for knowledge, and to place within their reach the means of obtaining it, viz.: Books, Improving Conversation, Essay Writing, Reading Rooms, and Evening Classes, should the formation of such be found practicable, and so to counteract the pernicious, and, too often, fatal allurements to which working men are so much ex

of Venetia. Solely as a integral member of the confederation of Italy he will rule less than three millions of Italians. They will be controlled by a confederation ruling not less than 26 million. The Pope is shorn virtually of his temporal supremacy in Italy; he is deprived of the substance but keeps the shadow; here we have the germ of a secularized confederation.

The *Times* reviews the terms on which the Italian question is to be settled. Venice must hope that her influence will not be a mere name, and that the influence of France and Austria united will not be more unbearable than the rule of Austria singly. The Romans must hope that the Italian Confederacy under the honorary presidency of the Pope will be nothing like any government they have hitherto known under these two infallible auspices. Papal States were left as they were but with a master somewhat greater than before he is honorary President of the Italian Confederation and has to learn the worth of that honour and its importance. Europe has to welcome a new power. The German Confederation a brother holder in dignity if not in time. England has nothing to do but to look on. Austria is somewhat humbled, but relieved of a difficulty. Sardinia is aggrandised with a province but mistrusts her gratitude. The Graud Dukes, are once more, we suppose, to be shaken in their thrones. France now has the game in her own hands; she has Europe before her; she can rise all Italy and half the Austrian empire against those Germans whom she has so often beaten, yet on the very summit of her ambition she renounces. France has spent 50,000,000 and 50,000 men, only to give Milan a Piedmontese instead of an Austrian master, and to establish the Pope in a temporal dignity, even beyond his imagination. Is all this real—the Emperor's game must be a long one.

MUTINY OF SWISS TROOPS AT NAPLES.

Advices have been received from Naples to the night of the 9th inst. Some Swiss troops have mutinied in the barracks, and killed the colonel of the 4th regiment and several officers. They after wards repaired to the royal palace, but a battalion of Chasseurs and a regiment of hussars posted there, forced them to fall back on the Champs de Mars, where they were surrounded. The General Commander-in-Chief of the Swiss called on them to surrender, but they replied by a discharge of fire-arms, wounding the general and about twenty privates. The Nunziante then gave orders to fire upon the mutineers with grape, with which 75 were killed and 233 wounded.—(*Reuter's Telegram.*)

The *Siecle*, the organ of the French Liberal party, is dissatisfied with the solution of the Italian question, and says that France will have everything to begin again in a few years, if the minutest Austrian influence is suffered to abide in Italy, and it also calls for the expulsion of the petty Italian princes, the Confederates of Austria, for if a single one of them be tolerated, his state will become the centre of the counter revolution. It appears that in Paris, while the peace is regarded with satisfaction, the terms are very generally condemned. The heat in Paris yesterday was intense, and marked 96 in the shade. In Italy it continues unprecedentedly high. Two days before the Armistice a royal decree imposed on Piedmont a War Tax amounting to one-tenth of all taxes on real property, customs dues, on both liquors and a great variety of articles.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The question of the Panama and Australian mail contract will be one of the first laid before the committee for the contract, now about to assemble, meanwhile no decision will be adopted. The Australian mail is now nine days overdue.

RIOT IN KINSALE.

(*From the Cork Daily Herald*).

A dreadful riot took place last evening, July 12th, in Kinsale, between the Antrim Artillery and the people of the town. A body of over 200 soldiers were despatched from the Cork Barracks at midnight. After a great deal of damage had been done to several houses, including the convent; the riot was suppressed. The Antrim artillery were brought up to Cork this morning. Some of them we hear are very badly wounded.

Assize Intelligence.

FERMANAGH ASSIZES—Grand Jury.

Enniskillen, 12th July.—The Grand Jury for Fermanagh was sworn in to-day at three o'clock, before John Madden, Esq., High Sheriff. The following gentlemen, having answered their names, were sworn:—Henry M. G. D'Arcy, George F. Brook, John G. W. Porter, John C. Bloomfield, Esqrs.; Hon. Henry C. Butler; John F. Graham, James Lendrum, William E. Tennant, John Collum, Paul Dane, Robert Archdall, Capel St. George, Edward Irvine, John Brady, Alexander Nixon, Maurice C. Maude, James Clarke, John P. Hamilton, Henry Echlin, Matthew H. Lankey, George Wood, Edward Atthill, and James Bennison, Esqrs.

The commission will be opened on Thursday at ten o'clock, before Mr. Justice Perrin. The criminal business will be very light, there being only one case in the calendar, and two bail cases. There are four records.

COUNTY WICKLOW.

Wicklow, Tuesday, July 12.

The grand jury having been re-sworn,

Judge Hayes, in addressing them on the state of the calendar, said that although there appeared upon it the name of a person charged with one of the most serious offences known to the law, namely, that of wilful murder, yet he could not withold his congratulation upon the very peaceable condition of their county. With respect to the one very grave charge appearing on the face of the calendar, a person of the name of Edward Donegan was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Elizabeth Donegan. It was one of the most serious offences known to the law, and the offence was alleged to have been committed upon the 3d of March last. It would be the duty of the grand jury most carefully to investigate the evidence before putting the accused upon his trial. Nor ought they to find a bill unless upon such testimony, as, if unopposed, would justify a petty jury in finding a verdict of "guilty."

The grand jury having retired for some time, found two bills of indictment.

Lucy Keane, a good-looking young girl, pleaded guilty to concealing the birth of her infant child.

Mr. Burkitt, her attorney, said she had been already four weeks in gaol.

Judge Hayes, having read the informations, said the case was a very serious one, the prisoner having been delivered of a child eight days prior to the discovery of the dead body. There was medical testimony which established two facts, namely, that the poor senseless infant which was found concealed in a ditch had been born alive, and had been barbarously mutilated. He could not say by whose hand these injuries were inflicted, but the facts were of a very suspicious nature, and the sentence of the court was, that she should be imprisoned for six months and kept to hard labour, in addition to the four months she had already been in custody.

Arson.—Mary Lambert was indicted for setting fire to the house of Patrick Gorman, with intent to injure. The capital charge of setting fire to the premises, persons being within at the time in question, was not pressed against the accused.

Messrs. Coates and E. Johnstone prosecuted for the Crown, and Mr. Purcell was for the prisoner.

The jury, after a short deliberation, acquitted the prisoner.

Murder.

Edward Donegan, an elderly man, of the farmer class, was indicted for the wilful murder of his wife, Elizabeth Donegan. The case excites a good deal of interest.

The trial was fixed for to-morrow (Wednesday.) The Crown prosecutes, and Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., and Lover defend the prisoner.

Record Court.

(Before Baron Fitzgerald.)

There were several undefended cases, after which the following were heard.

Executor of Tully *v.* Carter.

This was an ejectment on the title, to recover possession of lands near Blessington.

Messrs. Armstrong, Q.C., and R. Owen, were for the plaintiff; Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., Lynch, Q.C., and O'Hara, for the defendant.

The defendant relied upon a lease, the lives in which were, however, proved to be dead, and also of a devise under an existing will.

This case was not established, and finally there was a verdict for the plaintiff, and an arrangement to lodge £30 in court for mesne rates, to abide the result of any application by defendant to revoke the probate granted to plaintiff. Norman *v.* Warren.

This was an action to recover £30 for alleged services as horse rider, and the defendant relied upon payment of £10 as a full satisfaction of the claim.

Messrs. R. Armstrong, Q.C., and Hemphill, were for plaintiff; Messrs. Rollestone, Q.C., and Purcell for the defendant.

The plaintiff is a jocky who rides steeple chases, and the defendant, who lives in the county Kildare, owns race-horses. In October, 1858, there were races at Kilcock, where Norman was to ride a mare called the "Fairy Queen." An accident, however, happened to her, and Mr. Warren proposed to Norman to ride his mare, "Black Bess." The value of the stakes was £123, and the defendant became the winner. Plaintiff also rode for him next day and saved the stakes.

The case for the plaintiff was, that he had usually received £30 for riding steeplechases, which are attended with great danger, and there is no fixed scale for them. In flat races there is a scale of £5 for riding a winner, and £3 for riding one that is beaten.

The defendant's case was, that £10 was ample paymen for the services rendered him, and that before the Liverpool meeting, £10 was paid to Norman, which was in satisfaction of any demand of his.

The jury found a verdict for the plaintiff, with £15 damages and 6d. costs.

The 12th July in Enniskillen.—This glorious anniversary was ushered in here by the hoisting of flags upon the spire and turrets of the Church. On the evening of the 11th, the joy-bells pealing forth the usual loyal tunes. This day all is harmony and good-will; the several lodges will dine in the Orange-hall.

DUBLIN STOCK AND SHARE LIST—July, 13.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS.		
3 per cent consols		95
New 3 per cent Stock		95¼ ⅛ ¼ ⅜
Ditto for New Account 10th August. ...		95¼ ⅜
LOCAL DEBENTURES.		
City Debentures 4 per cent. of £92 6s 2d ...		88
RAILWAY DEBENTURES.		
Limerick and Ennis 5 per cent of £500		100
JOINT STOCK BANKS.		
Hibernian Bank		83
Royal Bank of Ireland		22½
National Bank		57
STEAM.		
City of Dublin Steam Co. 50*l.* Shares, improved ...		94
Ditto Half Shares, ...		47½
Ditto shares of 1836		44½
Dublin and Liverpool Steam Ship Building ...		52 xd
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Consumers' Gas Co		8¼
MINES.		
Carysfort Mining Co. (Limited)		¼
Mining Company of Ireland		13
RAILWAYS.		
Dublin and Belfast Junction		43½
Dublin and Drogheda		69½
Ditto New Thirds		23½
Dublin and Wicklow		8
Great Southern and Western		106
Killarney Junction		13½
PREFERENCE SHARES.		
Cork and Bandon, 5½ per cent, perpetual ...		6½
Dublin and Wicklow six per cent. perpetual		12½
Dundalk and Enniskillen 5 per cent, perpetual		9½
Great Southern and Western 4 per cent. perpetual ...		100
Waterford and Limerick 6 percent. redeemable		10½

PRICES OF IRISH STOCKS.

	Mon.	Tues.	Wed	Thurs	Fri	Sat.
3 per Cent. Consols.....	95½	95⅝	95⅝	95⅝ ¼	95½ ⅝	95⅝
Ditto Account.....	95½ ⅛	95½ ⅜	—	95¼ ¼	95½ ⅜	95⅝
3 per Cent. Stock.....						
New 3 per Cent. Stock....	95½ ⅛	95 ⅛	95⅞ ¼	95⅜ ¼	95½ ⅝	95⅝ ⅜
Ditto Account.....	95	95½	95⅞ ¼	95 ⅜	95⅜ 94	94⅝ ⅜
Bank Stock.....	—	—	—	239½	—	240

BY MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

(*Daily News* city article, Tuesday evening.)

City, Tuesday Evening.—Funds opened with a quiet appearance, and business remained stagnant until towards two o'clock, when consols were quoted ⅛ per cent. worse than they closed yesterday. The uncertain tone adopted by Lord John Russell last night induced hesitation. Influential buyers however, who are reported to act upon good foreign information, came forward in the afternoon, and by three o'clock a rise of ⅛ per cent. had taken place; between three and four, and at a still later hour, great buoyancy prevailed owing to the telegrams from Paris announcing that the fact of conclusion of peace between France and Austria had been officially notified on the Bourse, and the Rentes, which opened with heaviness, had risen in consequence 2 per cent. Consols consequently left off ⅜ per cent. higher than yesterday, and ¼ per cent. above the lowest point of the day; other classes of securities responded in the afternoon to the buoyancy of the funds; even at the higher prices now established bona fide owners appear disinclined to sell, and the supply of good securities continue scanty. In the discount market to-day supply of money plentiful, and best bills taken at 2½ per cent. Peace will doubtless stimulate commercial enterprise, and ultimately lead to the establishment of a higher value for money. The tendency of the Foreign Exchanges this afternoon, in some instances, was rather reverse; Holland and Hamburg were quoted slightly lower. The principal demand, however, was for paper on St. Petersburg and Austria, for which quotations considerable and less favorable for this country were established.

There was no alteration of importance in the Produce market, but as regards sugar and other articles firmness prevailed. Silk market strong, it being anticipated that the numerous buyers who have been deterred from operating by the war will now come forward.

(*From the Times' City Article*).

For some hours the market had a dull appearance when several large purchases took place by buyers who usually 'operate on fresh news. Under the circumstances, consols improved nearly 1 per cent. The tendency in that direction being greatly stimulated by the fact that nearly all the speculators operating have been for a fall, and that there is consequently a rush to buy back on any terms. No bullion operations at bank to-day. Supply of money in the discount market increased with the payment of dividends, and the impression that the reduction of the Bank minimum to 2½ may be announced on Thursday assisted the funds this afternoon in their upward improvement.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.—July 13.

OPENING PRICES.

Consols for Money and Account,	...	96¼ ⅜
New Three per Cents,	...	96⅜ ⅜

NOON PRICES.

Consols for Money	...	96⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
Consols for Account, ...	...	96¼ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝
New Threes	...	96⅜ ⅜ ⅜ ⅝

Exchequer Bills, 25, 29; Caledonians, 84; Eastern Counties, 60½; Great Western, 59; Lancashire and Yorkshire, 97½; London and North-Western, 96⅛ 6; Do. South-Western 96½, 5⅜; Leeds Northern, 48½; Manchester, Sheffield, and Lancashire, 38½; Midland Stock, 104½ ⅜; North British, 57½ ½.

Remarks.—Consols have been very excited, and before the opening were quoted at 96½ ⅜, but this advance brought sellers forward, and they declined to 96¼, and are now 95⅞ to 96. Shares also advanced considerably with consols, but have declined ¼ per cent. below the highest rates. Coutangos very moderate.

ONE P.M. PRICES.

Consols Money and Account 95 ⅞ 96; New Threes 96 ⅜ ½.

LONDON CLOSING PRICES.

Consols Money and Account		95⅞ 6
New Threes		96⅛ ⅜
Chester and Holyhead		49 50

London Corn.—Weather very fine; supplies heavy of foreign wheat and oats; attendance small; we quote nominally as on Monday.

USBORNE'S REPORT.

At this day's market supplies of foreign grain still pour in as great as on Monday. Wheat, English—What was left over from Monday was offered at last day's prices. Foreign not pressed. Stock in London large. Floating cargoes begin to arrive, and we look forward for activity in demand. Flour by no means lively, even at Monday's reduced prices. Indian corn, off coast, can be bought rather lower. Rye quiet. Peas and beans unaltered. Oats not yet recovered Monday's decline.

Liverpool Cotton Market, July 13.—Cotton in great demand at about ⅛ advance, with very little offering; sales probably about 15,000 to 20,000 bales. Import, 1601, previously 36,698.

Cork Corn Market, July 13th.—Oats, 12s. 3d. to 15s. 0d.

SHIPPING.

Belfast, W. Sailed—Emma, Troon.

Queenstown.—Wind N.W., fine. Arrived—Storm, Smyrna, Francisco; Cassandra, Odessa; Boscer, Alexandria; Lismond; Trinidad, Vigilant; Smyrna, Concezzione; Marrionople, Maria; Antonette, Nantes; Cork, Eugene; Edmund, Orisland; Alice, Rio; Grande, Norfolk; Hero, Nantes; Capella, New Orleans; H. C. Pierce, Cleveland. Off—Anne Archibald, Monte Video; Flying Dutchman, St. John's Newfoundland. Went to Liverpool; Vanguard, Cleveland; Rambler, Rio Grande.

WIND AND WEATHER.

Irish.—Cork, W.N.W., fine; Queenstown, N.W., fresh; Limerick W., fine; Waterford, N.W., fine; Kingstown, W.N.W.; Bray, S., fine; Belfast, N.W., dull; Dundalk, W., fine; Newry, W.; Londonderry, N. by W.; Enniskillen, N. E.; Armagh, S.W., fine.

LIVERPOOL RACES—13th July.

Nursery Plate.

Annie 1st, Farest Dear 2nd, Miss Hawly 3d.

Death of the Father of the Medical Profession.—Dr. Winterbottom, the father of the medical profession, his name being first in the new Medical Register, died at Westroe, near South Shields, on Friday, in the 95th year of his age. Dr. Winterbottom is also stated to have been the eldest living anti-slavery advocate in the kingdom. The principal part of Dr. Winterbottom's fortune goes to found a school for the education of young seamen belonging to the Tyne in nautical astronomy and navigation.

Garibaldi a Scotchman.—A Mr. John Sinclair, while on an angling excursion on the banks of the Allan, hooked an old pensioner of the 42nd, and forthwith writes to the *Glasgow Bulletin* an account of his day's sport, as follows:—"In my rambles I neared Greenloaning, where I met an old man—by name James Anderson, pensioner, late of the 42nd Highlanders—and a most intelligent old man I found him to be. After the weather, the next great topic of the day was the war. He said, as most others do, that Garibaldi was the hero of this war; and, with laughing face, exclaimed, 'Faith, we may be proud of him! I kent his father and grandfather baith.' Of course I questioned him about him, when he related the following:—'His grandfather, called James Garrow, was a shoemaker at the auld brig o' Stirling, who often mended my shoes; and his son—Baldie—listed in our regiment, was present at many a hard battle along wi' myself, got a severe wound at Toulouse, and, under the care of a pretty Italian girl, a servant in a noble family, got quite recovered from the bullet wound, but not so easy of the wound made by her dark eyes. In short, they were married, and had one child. Ere I left France, he went along with the family to Italy. They could never call him Baldie Garrow, but Garibaldie, and his son, I am certain, is the present great commander.' On my return to Stirling, in the evening, I made strict inquiry, and found there was still a great many families of the name of Garrow."

Parliamentary Intelligence.

HOUSE OF LORDS—July 8.

Beamish *v.* Beamish.

This was a writ of error from the Court of Exchequer Chamber in Ireland, affirming a judgment of the Court of Queen's Bench. This suit was an ejectment in which Henry Albert Beamish, the present defendant in error, succeeded in recovering certain lands in the County of Cork, the patrimonial estate of his father. It appeared that Dr. John Samuel Beamish, the owner of the lands in question, had two sons, the Rev. Samuel Swayne Beamsih, the first, and Benjamin Swayne Beamis the second. The present defendant in error, Henry Albert Beamish, a minor, is the only son of the Rev. Samuel Swayne Beamish who died in his father's lifetime and as such is entitled to succeed as the heir-at-law of his grandfather. who died intestate. His title, however is resisted by his uncle, Mr. Benjamin Swayne Beamish, on the ground that he is not the legitimate son of his father, as the circumstances under which the marriage ceremony was performed between the father and mother could not constitute a legal marriage; and that at his elder brother died without lawful issue, he is heir-at-law to his father. The Rev. Samuel Swayne Beamish, the father of Henry Albert, was a clergyman of the Established Church, and was a curate of one of the most populous parishes in Cork. About the year 1831 he formed an attachment for Miss Isabella Fraser, a young person in a position in society inferior to his own, but of good character, and a member of his own church. Being apprehensive that if he openly married Miss Fraser his father would disinherit him, he induced her to consent to a clandestine marriage between them, he performing the ceremony himself, in private, in a private room in a house. Dr. Beamish, the father of the Rev. Mr. Beamish, died in 1852, his son having previously died in 1844. Upon the father's death the second son, Mr. Benjamin Beamish, entered into possession of the property now in dispute. Steps were then taken on behalf o Henry Albert, the son of the Rev. Mr. Beamish, by his alleged marriage with Miss Fraser, in the Court of Chancery, and the trial of an action of ejectment was ordered. At the trial a special verdict was found as follows:—"That in and previous to 1831, the Rev. Samuel Swayne Beamish was a clergyman in holy orders of the United Church of England and Ireland, and that on 27th November, 1821, he went to the house of one Annie Lewis, in the city of Cork and there performed a ceremony of marriage between himself and one Isabella Fraser, by reading between them in a room in the said house the form of solemnisation of matrimony used in the said United Church, as set forth in the Book of Common Prayer, by declraing that he then took her, Isabella Fraser, to be his wedded wife and by receiving the declaration of the said Isabella Fraser, which she then and there made, that she took him to be her wedded husband, and by Mr. Beamish placing a ring on her finger, and by his pronouncing the blessing in the said form appointed." It was also stated that there was not any clergyman in holy orders present at the performance of the said ceremony of marriage except the Rev. Mr. Beamish himself; that at the performance of the ceremony there was not any person present in the room when the same was performed, save the Rev. Mr. Beamish and Isabella Fraser, but that the performance thereof was seen by one Catherine Coffey, who privily and without the knowledge or consent of Mr. Beamish or Miss Fraser, saw the ceremony performed from a yard adjoining the room, but did not hear what passed between them. It also found that the marriage was consummated, and that Henry Albert Beamish was the eldest son of the Rev. Mr. Beamish and Isabella Fraser, and was born 4th January, 1841, after the performance of the ceremony of marriage in question. On this special verdict it was argued before the Court of Queen's Bench in Ireland that this was a valid marriage, and the son legitimate. That court decided that it was valid, and on appeal to the Exchequer Chamber, that court, by a majority of one, affirmed the decision of the Queen's Bench, establishing the marriage. The present writ of error was then brought. The question to be decided is, whether a clergyman of the Church of England and Ireland can marry himself by going through the forms prescribed in the Book of Common Prayer, and whether such a marriage is valid.

Sir F. Kelly and Mr. Chatterton, Q.C., of the Irish bar, appeared for the plaintiff in error; Dr. Gayer, Q.C., and Mr. James Butt, Q.C., both of the Irish bar, for the defendant in error.

The arguments were not concluded, and the further consideration of the case was adjourned *sine die*, in consequence of the learned common law judges, who were now present to assist their lordships, not being able to attend for some time.

SKETCHES IN PARLIAMENT.

In the chrysalis state in which the Ministry, and to a certain extent the House of Commons, are just at present, the Lords have been good enough to supply some material for reports and breakfast-table reading. As their lordships have nothing tangible before them—except the odd fact that they are presided over by Lord Campbell—they have taken to abstract dissertations on the defences of the country; and there have been astonishingly large Houses assembled to listen to the discussion of this topic. The remarkable thing of all, however, is the resurrection of certain diplomatists, who seem desirious of serving for their pensions, something after the fashion of the law lords, by incessant talk and movement about the House. There is Lord Howden, who is a Major-General in the army, and has been Minister at Rio Janiero, and is distinguished for having been sent by the Court of Spain about his business whilst performing the function of Ambassador there from this country. His experience, half military, half diplomatic, has urged him to assure the world, and the Emperor of the French in particular, that there never was such a helpless, miserable set of creatures as the people of this country at the present moment, and that any French force that chooses may walk into London any night, and that the maid servants of the metropolis who expect to meet the milkman on the area-steps in the morning will find a Zouave in his place. The zeal and ardour with which this nobleman has asserted on two or three occasions the proximate ruin of his native land was quite exciting in the stillness and dreminess of the dog-day evenings. Then there is my Lord Stratford de Redcliffe who, in these days, when government in England is in the hands, vigorous still, of octogenarians and septuagenarians, is decidedly youthful at sixty-one. He hops about from place to place in the House, gives a notice from one side and makes a speech from another, causing all sorts of inquiries as to what his politics may be, and certainly, by the expression of his countenance and the decision of his manner giving one a very tolerable notion of the way in which he used to bully the Sultan, until the Padishah was obliged to have recourse to sal volatile, or something of the sort, to restore his crushed energies. Then comes yet again the Melchisedech of the Peerage, my Lord Lyndhurst, in better voice than he has been for several years, and as ready as ever in chaffing Lord Campbell, and doing that part of the duty of the law Lords which consists in their following on the same side in every discussion which touches a legal person or a legal thing. "Tros, Torlusve," Whig or Tory, they all cling together whenever, any one of them is put on his defence; and we do believe that, if Lord Chelmsford had only had the courage to stick to the appointment of his son-in-law as a master in lunacy, we should have had these five or six legal sages, who, being pensionaries themselves, are not keen to scent a job, one after the other getting up and endorsing the legal and general abilities of the appointee in that case, as they all did in that of Mr. Colin Blackburn, although some of them did so with a confession that they had not the pleasure of knowing anything about the learned gentlemen in question. While on this topic it may be as well to make a clean breast on a matter with regard to which in this place we have been denied of asbtaining, and that is to tell the truth about Lord Lyndhurst's periodical appearances as the initiator of a debate. It is not to be denied that it is a wonderful thing to witness the spectacle of a man of his years delivering himself for an hour or more of a speech without the smallest assistance from notes or memoranda: his power even of articulation for so long a time is extraordinary, and the triumph over physical weakness is most singular. But critical examination will show that the matter of his speeches has now dwindled down to the region of commonplace; and, if my Lord Wicklow in the Peers, and Mr. William Williams in the Commons were to deliver themselves of such discourses as alone Lord Lyndhurst is now capable of, they would be neither listened to nor reported. The fact of his making long speeches is wonderful, but the speeches themselves are just as near nothing as possible. Of the discretion and the wisdom which prompted the formal production of that address which he delivered on Tuesday we give no opinion, but it may be pointed out that, in the bellicose discussions in which the Peers have been of late indulging, Lord Derby, with great significance, has taken no part, and Lord Malmesbury has emulated his leader in his capacity for silence.

There is without doubt a something about the aspect of things in the House of Commons which indicates that members are aware that this year, or this Session at least they are only playing at legislation. They do not cheer and they do not get excited. They let Mr. Cobden—on whom it seems that the eyes, and, as some would persuade us, the hopes, of all England were fixed for a day or two—come in and take the oaths and slink away into a very obscure place behind the Speaker, with only the phantom of a cheer. Mr. Gladstone, whose return for the University of Oxford was another question of life or death to the new Ministry, might as well have been the obscurest new member for an Irish borough taking his seat, for aught that any one in the house demonstrated. There was to a close observer something remarkable in that gentleman's demeanour. The expression which has hung over his countenance for some time past has cleared away; the contracted brow has lost its rigidity; the nervous wandering of the eye and the compression of the mouth have disappeared; and the general restlessness and fidgettiness, alternating with fits of languor, which have of late characterised him, have been succeeded by a calm and thoughful look, an assured manner, and even a measured mode of speech, which make Mr. Gladstone appear to be quite another man. A good deal has been said lately in the newspapers about Lord Palmerston's wonderful buoyancy; and his assistance at and manner of conducting the proceedings at University College the other day, have been noted as a crying instance of his unabated vigour. Nay, it may be heretical to say so, but there do to some persons appear to be decided symptoms of the effect of years in the noble lord's face; his shoulders are beginning to be bowed when he stands or walks, although when he sits he is still a model of erectness; and it is also to be noted that he has not since his return to office uniformly carried out his habit of continuing in the House, playing watchful leader, from half-past four to any time when the adjournment may take place. To be sure, he is at present not much wanted there, for the Government has had nothing to do yet; and private members have had ample opportunity of increasing the expense of the printing of the House by moving for all sorts of impossible returns, and getting leave to bring in bills more impracticable to them than ever, during such an abnormal Session as this of July, 1859. Altogether, with the exception of Mr. Gilpin's little episode, which involved the attempted seduction of a patriot only from a ludicrous point of view, the proceedings of the House during the past week have been nearly featureless, and, what is more, it is not very likely that any considerable amount of interest will be elicited out of the performances of the only really national theatre which is now left to us.—*Illustrated London News.*

LORD JOHN RUSSELL, LORD PALMERSTON AND JOHN POPE HENNESEY.

"Lord John" in the "House."—Lord John's ignorance of all about the armistice, and his confession of that ignorance, which was a thousand times more astonishing, are looked upon as a pretty prelude to what is coming. Captivating visions arise of the majestic attitude Britannia may be expected to assume in the arbitration of the world's destinies with Finality for our representative. However, he is obviously getting ready for an emergency; and has invested his trunk in a double-breasted buff waistcoat, which is inspiring to the spectators such weather as this, when buff *au naturel*, that is without the encasement, is uppermost in every man's thoughts, and even crinoline becomes an object of approval because of its aereostatic attributes, the very rustle of it imparting a refreshing sense of breeziness. But Lord John, despite his constitutional frigidity, doesn't take things as cool in his icy old age as he did "in his hot youth, when George the Third was King." He grows more and more fidgety every day, and is never at rest two minutes at a time all night long, or rather half the night short, for he makes brief work of his senatorial evenings. When the house meets, he and his white hat, which is apparently big enough for Crawford, his city colleague, and the largest man in the house, now that White of Plymouth is out of it), make their appearance together, or nearly so; but generally the hat first, as he thrusts it out at arm's length, and walks after it, as if it were the ghost of Lord Somers marshalling him the way. Then he sits down, and puts the hat on the head, or rather the head under the hat, and the head disappears. Then he folds his arms as if he were about to ruminate for a few hours on the concernments of the human race in general, and brings them all of course very much below the Bedford Level. But hardly has he got into this *pose*, which is certainly not sublime, but rather trenches on the next thing to it, then he starts up again this time in advance of the hat, and goes up to the Speaker, and says the Lord knows what; perhaps condoles with him on the constitutional necessity of covering his poll with a wig that would suffocate a salamander at Christmas, and is certainly enough to drive a much wiser man than Denison mad in the dog days. He then hurries off out at the rear of the chair, but has hardly got half-a-dozen paces, when, as if fearing to tumble between two stools, he walks back again, and down he sits in the same attitude as before. Again he starts up, and this time re-appears on the other side of the speaker, who evidently wishes him at Cheney, or Chenies or whatever you call the place where repose his ancestors of the block antecedent, William the Headless. Then he comes back again, perhaps with a blue book, perhaps with a white; and turns the foolscap upside down, and then downside up, by way of variety; and ultimately betakes himself to Chesham Place, seldom returning, unless something of moment is on, or going to come off.—*London Correspondent of Liverpool Albion.*

"The Antediluvian Juvenile."—No matter what is on or off, or coming on or going off, of moment or no moment, there he (Palmerston) is at all hours, and apparently every minute of every hour. How he contrived to sit, wherefore he sat, all night long on the Opposition bench all last session, and often alone, was a puzzle; but doubly perplexing is it that he should do the same thing now on the Treasury bench, when there can be no possible need; at least none than anybody can see. But then as he sees differently from everybody else, and if he didn't he wouldn't be the sight he is, why there must be a reason for it, and a sonnd one too, as his patriotism is by no means of the self-sacrificing stamp that would make itself miserable for the greatest happiness principle of others' interest. Perhaps it may be that he really likes the work, and the work certainly seems to like him, and between them they appear to make things mutually agreeable, and the spectacle is encouraging to the doctrine that there is good even in the spirit of evil, if it could only be extracted. Office positively seems to have given him another pull at the fairy flaggon that holds the *elixir vitæ*, for he has again renewed his youth, which was seemingly on the wane in the Spring, and now he is as lively and elastic as though he meant to astonish Wikoff more than ever with his stalwart friskiness, should that eaves-dropping loafer sneak into Broadland's breakfast-parlour some of these fine mornings on his way from China to some place less Celestial, and therefore more suitable. Any one to see Palmerston for the first time last night, at a little distance, would really imagine that he wasn't five-and-forty, which is the age he was before half the members in the House were born. Upright as a ramrod, and bright as the newest needle the sharpest of tailors could have an eye to, he looked like Lord John's grandson, as he rose, in the manner of Æneas to defend that venerable Anchises from the assault of the Bucks Asiatic, and the ease and grace, and dexterity of the defence filled every one with admiration, exhibiting the fullest mastery of that peerless art, the science of turning the tables on an adversary, himself the most skilled of spirit-rappers, particularly when having a seering foe for an accomplice medium, as is ever the case when this couple *rencontre*. Having saved his "noble friend," who immediately departed, without bestowing a thought on the navy estimates, which were then brought forward. Palmerston sat down, and he sat out the whole discussion till one o'clock this morning, notwithstanding the fetor from the river was enough to stifle a rat, that is, any ordinary rat—but in that category must not be included so supernatural a one as the Tiverton Kroden, who has been turning tail upon himself, but ever up to trap this last half century.

Mr. Hennesey.—Hennesey made a good maiden speech in a good way. Not too long, which is a miracle in a man with the gift of tongue; and was there ever Irishman ungifted in that particlur? His youth and appearance are much in his favour; he has evidently a good deal in him, and means to bring it out judiciously; and if he doesn't immediately set fire to the Thames, which it is much to be wished he would, as it is the only mode of purification, there is little doubt that he will make his way up the stream in due course. He was well received; talked only of what he understood; made others comprehend that he did understand it [education in Ireland]; and having done so sat down, leaving the impression that he was very unlikely ever to become a butt or a bore; and the individual of whom that can be predicated in these days may safely account himself no fool, without being chargeable with extravagant egotism.—

Civil Services.—The estimates of the "Civil Services" for the year ended the 31st of March, 1860, were printed yesterday. They are divided into six branches.—No. 1, "Public Works and Buildings," figures for 808,844*l.*, including 61,988 for Royal palaces, 122,750*l.* for public buildings, 28,000*l.* for the furniture of public offices, 123,847*l.* for Royal parks and gardens, 58,525*l.* for the new Houses of Parliament, 29,130*l.* for the Probate Court, &c., 5,390*l.* for the repairs of Embassynouses abroad, 10,000*l.* for the Consulate at Constantinople, 174,000*l.* for harbours of refuge, 80,000*l* for Holyhead harbour, 20,403*l.* for Port Patrick harbour, and 90,412*l.* for public buildings in Ireland. No. 2, "Salaries and Expenses of Public Departments," figures for the sum of 1,413,495*l.* No. 3, "Law and Justice," figures for 2,544,650*l.*—viz., 803,926*l.* for law charges in England, 129,196*l.* for the same in Scotland, and 856,282*l.* for the same in Ireland; this charge, it must be recollected, is exclusive and independent of the expenses of the judiciary establishments entailed on the Consolidated Fund. No. 4., "Education, Science, and Art," figures for 1,328,453*l.*, inrluding 836,920*l.* for education in Great Britain, and 249,468*l.* for education in Ireland, 3,650*l.* for the Univepsity of London, 7,650*l.* for Scottish universities, 2,297*l.* for the Queen's University in Ireland, 4,800*l.* for the Queen's Colleges in Ireland, 500*l.* for the Royal Irish Academy, 77,423*l.* for the British Museum establishment, 22,270*l.* for the Museum buildings, and 3,000*l.* for purchases, 15,985*l.* for the National Gallery (including purchases of pictures), 1,000*l.* for the Royal Society, 6,438*l.* for scientific works and experiments, and 500*l.* for the Royal Geographical Society. We shall speak of the National Gallery and the dealings of the trustees in pictures on another occasion. No. 5, "Colonial and Consular Services," figures in the list for 128,710*l.* including 40,000*l.* for the extraordinary expenses of Ministers at foreign Courts; 13,000*l.* for the support, &c., of captured negroes, 136,404*l.* for Consuls abroad, and 67,362*l.* for services in China, Siam, and Japan. The clergy of North America, on the establishment of the British North American Provinces, figure for a charge of 6,628*l.* It appears that we pay the high salary of the Bishop of Quebec (1,990*l.*), sundry Canadian rectors the Archd. of Nova Scotia, the Bishop of Newfoundland (500*l.*) and 2,363*l.* to foreign missionaries of the society engaged in the laudable but apparently not very hopeful task of propagating the Gospel abroad. The charge of the new colony of British Columbia is 42,998*l.* Labuans costs the country 6,999*l.*, the estimated local revenue being only 1,900*l.*, against 7,399*l.* expenses. The emigration Board figures for 12,708*l.* No. 6, "Superannuation and Retired Allowances for Charitable Purposes," figures for 242,794*l.* We pay 1,170*l.* to Toulonee and Corsican emigrants and American "loyalists," and 3,428*l.* to Polish refugees and distressed Spaniards. Such are a few of the smaller items of John Bull's "little bill" as annually sent in by the Exchequer.

In the late Mr. Jacob Bell's collection are many early specimens by Landseer, which are not left to the nation. It is expected them will come to the hammer.—*Critic*

DUBLIN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

The following petition has been forwarded to the House of Lords by this Association:—

"TO THE RIGHT HON. THE LORDS SPIRITUAL AND TEMPORAL, IN PARLIAMENT ASSEMBLED.

"The humble petition of the Dublin Protestant Association,

"Showeth—That your petitioners have had various opportunities of seeing and judging of the fruits of the education imparted by the National Board of Education (Ireland), and it is, therefore, their confirmed opinion that the system has totally failed to effect three of the most important objects for which it was originally established.

"That it has failed, firstly, in affording an united education to Protestants and Roman Catholics, in proof of which your petitioners would refer to the evidence laid before committees of parliamentary inquiries, but especially to that of the Right Hon. Alexander Macdonnell before the Committee of the House of Lords on the subject, thus:—"I do not think the National system has attained, any degree, of success with regard to united education that is, united education, as understood in the literal sense of Protestant and Roman Catholic children educated within the same walls, and also to the present position assumed by the Roman Catholic bishops resident in Ireland who now desiderate a system of separate education for the members of their own communion, with a separate grant for the maintenance thereof. That the said National system of education farther fated to afford a good general education; and thirdly, that it has failed in bestowing such an education as would be calculated to train up men as loyal subjects of the British Crown, fearing God and honouring the Queen, as proved by the existence and sp

Foreign Inteligence.

AUSTRIA.

(From a correspondent of the Times.)

VIENNA, JULY 9.—The *Wiener Zietung* of to-day contains the following confirmation of the news relative to the suspension of hostilities:—

"According to official advices of the 8th inst. from Verona, an autograph letter of the Emperor Napoleon to His Imperial Royal Apostolic Majesty led to negotiations for an armistice, from which a suspension of hostilities during a period of five weeks has resulted."

It is probable that the Imperial authorities would not have taken the trouble to make the foregoing communication to the public if very loud complaints had not yesterday been made of the reserve of Government. "Things are so wretchedly managed," say the Viennese, "that the subjects of the Emperor Francis Joseph are always indebted to the *Moniteur* for the first news of what is passing at the seat of war. When a battle is fought we invariably get the first news from Paris; and now we learn from the same city that the slaughter of our sons and brothers is likely to be discontinued for a time." The Viennese are not grumblers by nature, but they are greatly offended at the want of consideration displayed by Government at a moment in which they are making such tremendous sacrifices. The organs of the press expatiate on the loyalty and devotion of the nation; but the fact is, that the people are so disgusted with the present state of things, that they are extremely disaffected, and use language such as was not heard here even in the year 1848. Whenever it is the question of a change of system, men in office observe that the moment is not opportune but it strikes me that the Emperor has now a favourable opportunity for directing his attention to internal matters. The armistice will enable His Majesty to return at once to this city, and, the strength and spirit of his armies being undiminished, he can well afford to make concessions to public opinion. If, on the contrary, he should resolve not to make any changes at present, he would, should the war continue, and Italy be totally lost, be placed in a false position, as concessions made under such circumstances would naturally be attributed to weakness. The Bourse is already discounting the future peace, but statesmen and diplomatists much fear that the two Emperors will not be able to come so an understanding. At the beginning of the war the Emperor Napoleon declared that Austria must altogether quit Italy; and that she certainly will not do as long as she is in possession of Mantua and Verona, and has a powerful army at her command. No one here knows what propositions have been made by the Emperor Napoleon, but, in official circles, the impression is, that he offered to conclude an armistice because his preparations for the siege of the fortresses are still incomplete. Few persons, except the worshippers of the golden calf, believe that the French monarch sincerely wishes for peace and I have little or no confidence in the purity of his intentions. If Austria will bow the knee to him, as Russia has done, he will hardly make hard conditions, but if she stands upon her dignity he will not fail to insist on her parting with Venetia as well as Lombardy. In the last number of *Punch* is the British lion watching the French and Austrian eagles while fighting in the air; but he will have still more reason to keep a sharp look out if the two birds of prey should make peace. It is morally certain that, sooner or later, a heavy blow will be struck by Louis Napoleon at England, but at present it is his object to make peace with Austria on reasonable terms, in order that he may be able to come to an understanding with her and Russia in regard to the partition of Turkey.

At 7 in the morning of the 7th instant the frigate Impétueuse appeared at Zara, with a flag of truce flying at her masthead, and demanded the surrender of the French merchant vessel Raoul and of the war steamer Eugene. As the commander of the fort declined to deliver up the vessels, the Impetueuse retired behind Puntas Amica, and at 8 o'clock began to shell the place. The fire was returned by the Austrians, and with such effect that in an hour and a quarter the French captain thought it advisable to sheer off. The war steamer Curtatone, that was lying in the port of Zara, also exchanged shots with the Impétueuse, which is said to have been damaged. The Austrians, as was but natural, suffered no loss. In the course of the day orders were received to suspend hostilities in the Adriatic, and in the evening an Austrian flag of truce was sent to Lussinpiccolo to inform the commander of the French fleet that the Raoul would be surrendered, His Majesty the Emperor having given orders to that effect. For some unknown reason the day on which the armistice ends is kept from the knowledge of the public, but authentic information has reached me that it is the 15th August. It is believed that Prince Chimay was concerned in the negotiations for the suspension of hostilities, as he suddenly appeared at the headquarters of Louis Napoleon after having been in England with the King of the Belgians.

You are not likely to read in the French papers that the typhus fever is raging in the allied army, but such is the case. Some hundreds of fine fellows have already been carried off, and the chances are that many thousands will follow if the army should long occupy its present unhealthy position. Letters have recently been received by the men of the Regiment Bianche, from relatives in Monza, Como, &c., which have produced an excellent impression on them. The writers of the letters confess that they have jumped out of the frying-pan into the fire, and strongly advise the soldiers not to imitate their example. The introduction of Piedmontese notes at a forced course has grievously offended the Lombards, who, from time immemorial have evinced a strong dislike to paper money. The Lombard nobles still smile on their Sardinian friends, but they are not very well pleased that requisitions are so frequently made. The seizure of their horses for military purposes has greatly annoyed the Milan *nobili*, who are too idle to like walking, and more particularly in such weather as this. A few days ago there were 8,000 wounded men in the hospitals of Brescia, and above 10,000 in those at Milan. A Milanese states that the brigades "Savoy," and "Pinerole, and the Sardinian Grenadiers, were terribly cut up on the 24th of June. One battalion of Grenadiers had but 17 men uninjured, and one battalion of Zouaves was totally annihilated. "The allied armies," continues the correspondent, "were so shaken that they must be reorganized and strongly reinforced before they can take the offensive. The foregoing remark will apply to the Austrian army, or rather to most parts of it. The 1st and 2d *corps d'armee* will be formed anew, and the remains of the original ones used to fill up the gaps made in the other corps. On the 2nd inst. General Count Grünne wrote to Marshal Vaillant to request him to let Captain Urban, the bearer of the letter, have the body of Colonel Prince Windischgratz, who was killed at Solferino. Urban was extremely well received, and the Emperor Napoleon personally desired him to present his thanks to the Emperor Francis Joseph "for the chilvalrous treatment of the French prisoners." It is related that the garrison of Peschiera made a sally on the 3rd inst., and captured two Sardinian companies and seven guns, but if it did so the circumstance has not yet been announced to the high authorities in their city. Count Gyulai, who has contributed 50,000fl. to the fund for the wounded, has placed himself at the head of the Grenadier battalion of his regiment, which is now at Rovigo. The electric telegraph being destroyed, the telegraphic communication between Peschiera, Mantua, Legnago, and Verona is maintained by means of semaphores.

VIENNA, JULY 8.—The day before yesterday General Fleury arrived at Verona, where he had a long interview with the Emperor Francis Joseph. It was at first believed that the French General had come to settle the conditions on which the prisoners were to be exchanged but it soon became known that there was a question of a truce—or use the word employed by my informant—of an armistice. The audience granted to General Fleury was a private one; but still it yesterday transpired at head-quarters that hostilities were, for a time, to be suspended.

In well-informed political circles it is said that the British Government brought about the temporary cessation of hostilities by persuading the Emperor of the French to make propositions to the Austrian Government, which, if accepted, might serve as a basis for peace. My private opinion in respect to the recent doings at Verona is, that the Emperor of the French wishes to come to an understaning with his brother monarch without the interference of the neutral Powers. Austria is in a humour to conclude peace with France, because she is disgusted with the "short-sighted and selfish" policy of England, and it would not surprise me to learn from Verona that the two Emperors had met and settled between them the preliminaries of peace. Before France and Austria come to an understanding, the latter will not fail to make conditions in favour of her South-German friends, but she will hardly think herself bound to do as much for Prussia. Austria is an exceedingly revengeful Power, and consequently not likely to forget that the British and Prussian Governments might, had they been inclined to do so, have prevented the outbreak of the war. In order that the sense of the foregoing sentence may be properly understood, it must be stated, that all Austrian statesmen firmly believe that the Emperor Napoleon would not have sent troops into Italy if England and Prussia had plainly told him that his doing so would infallibly lead to serious complications.

The political agitation in European Turkey is less alarming than it was, the agents of Russia having received instructions not to push matters to an extremity. It appears that the St. Petersburg Cabinet disapproves the Emperor Napoleon's plan for revolutionizing Hungary and Transylvania, as there are symptoms in Russian Poland of an inclination to take advantage of any political disturbances which may arise in those provinces. There have been disturbances in several of the Hungarian counties, and in some places the people have refused either to supply recruits or to pay their taxes. The state of public feeling in Vienna is as bad as ever, but people express their opinions less freely than they did, as they are afraid of the agents of the police, who have been extremely active during the last few days. Yesterday it was generally related that Baron Bach had tendered his resignation; but the report deserves no attention. In political circles Count Appony is mentioned as the probable successor of Baron Bach; but yesterday evening the positive assurance was given me that overtures had been made to Baron Josika, who was formerly Hungarian Court Chancellor (*Hofkanzler*) and still is one of the leaders of the Hungarian old Conservative party. In Austria there is such a dearth of able statesmen that I do not know one person, excepting, perhaps, M. von Schmerling, who is capable of restoring order to the internal affairs of the empire.

Official news was this morning received from Dalmatia that the French commander in the Adriatic had orders to suspend operations until further notice. Fever has already begun to show itself in Verona, and it is but too probable that disease will soon prove even more fatal than the sword. The position of the Austrian army on the Adige is not bad, as the water of that river is clean and cold, but the allied forces and the Austrian garrison in Peschiera and Mantua have nothing with which to quench their thirst but the water of the Mincio, which is turbid and warm. A part of the Austrian army is now on the left bank of the Adige, and the Emperor is usually at Vicenza, which city may be about 28 miles from Verona. It was related here a day or two ago that His Majesty had retired to Palmanova, a fortress, or rather a fort on the road from Trieste to Udine, but the report was unfounded. Yesterday it was known here that the Emperor intended to return on the 15th instant, but the negotiation now now pending will doubtless induce him to postpone his departure from Italy. During the night of the 6th inst. the steamer Fantasie left the port of Venice, passed through the blockading squadron, and got safe to Trieste.

In consequence of news from Paris that a truce had been concluded there was a great improvement on Change to-day. The rate of exchange in London fell 3¼ per cent.

EXPRESS FROM PARIS.

The following is the letter of *The Times'* correspondent, dated Monday, 6. p.m.:—

The first reflection suggested by the "Order of the Day," published in this morning's *Moniteur*, is, that the Emperor of the French thinks he has had enough of campaigning for the present—an opinion, which probably, his brother of Austria also shares. With the weather so hot as to render the slightest movement fatiguing, we may fancy what a life the soldier's is—marching, countermarching, advancing retreating, and fighting, or writhing in the death agony under the burning sun of Lombardy. Through the somewhat involved phraseology employed in the second article of the *Moniteur*, we detect the fact that the proposition for the armistice really came from the Emperor of the French, and was, doubtless willingly accepted by Francis Joseph. We must presume that the proposal was animated by the sentiment of moderation and by the wish to arrest the effusion of blood for which he takes credit. The health of the French army is, under all circumstances, not perhaps, as bad as stated in certain official quarters, but it is certain that fever (though not typhus) and sunstroke have sent very many to the hospitals. The diminution of disease will follow by preventing the agglomeration of masses, and by dispersing the men throughout the country; and this could not, of course, be done while military operations were going on. We may believe that the Austrians have in this respect suffered at least as much as the French, so that a suspension of fighting has probably been hailed with equal pleasure by all. People will ask if it be the certain precursor of peace not only with Austria but with Europe; or will it lead to a new alliance against Prussia? The Emperor seems to be thoroughly convinced of the value of the maxim, "Assume a virtue if you have it not." The forbearance he showed towards Russia at the close of the Crimean war, when France was pretty nigh exhausted, touched the Czar profoundly; and Prince Orloff hardly found words grateful enough towards his magnanimous conqueror. It laid the foundation of the Russian alliance, or whatever the good understanding with France is named, and perhaps we have not seen all the consequences. Is the same virtue of moderation to be exercised towards Austria now, with a view to ulterior objects? The French Emperor must have weighty engagements to fulfil towards his friends the Italian patriots—the enfranchisement of Lombardy may satisfy them as an instalment of the debt, and Austria will not be so deeply humiliated as to have Venetia also torn from her. Prussia seems to have pleased no party by imitating the conduct of Austria in 1854, and Austria might be appeased for the loss of Lombardy by seeing her friend punished. Will the great revolutionary party be content with what has been done? Or will they not demand the full payment of the bond—the complete freedom of Italy, from the Mediterranean to the Adriatic—the annexation of the Duchies, the secularization of the Roman States, and the liberties of suffering nationalities. The Hungarians and Poles are not yet content. The Lombards show no ardent desire to accept the domination of Piedmont, notwithstanding the present of their independence to Victor Emmanuel by the town-councillors of Milan.

It is stated to-day that when the preliminaries of peace are arranged between the two belligerent Emperors they will be submitted to the Congress of the European Powers who signed the treaties of 1815, and it is anticipated that the representatives of two (perhaps England and Prussia) will not leave it over pleased with its proceedings.

In such case it is believed that Napoleon III., most anxious for repose after his late hard work, will have left for France this evening, and may be at St. Cloud on Thursday night. It is said he will not make his entry in state, but will wait till the army comes to take a share in the triumphal display.

A private letter from Turin, of the 8th instant, says:—

"The announcement of the armistice has given great pleasure to us, as we expect that it will be followed by a lasting peace. The conquest of Venetia would have given to France very much trouble, and occasioned the Emperor Napoleon great embarassment. The Piedmontese, however, are far from satisfied. Their ambition is on a par with their nullity, and they covet Venetia as well as Lombardy; but the Venetians will find themselves much happier if governed by the Archduke Maximiilian with a national administration. Before the Lombards are united three months with the Piedmontese they will regret the change. The Governor of Lombardy appointed by Victor Emmanuel has already made himself very unpopular by issuing notes of the Bank of Turin, and declaring them to be a legal tender. Paper money has always been disliked by the Lombards, and the Austrian Government never ventured putting it in circulation.—There is now less excuse than ever for imposing it, as gold was never so abundant in Italy as at the present moment, in consequence of the large quantity imported by the French for the use of the troops, and which freely circulates among the population."

(From the Correspondent of the *Globe*.)

PARIS, MONDAY EVENING.—The truce, which now turns out to be exclusively an *Idée Napoleonne*, is followed ap by quite as energetic and decisive a step. The First Consul made his treaty at Campo Formio without any reference to the Paris Directory. Nap. III. is about to settle at Villafranca the affair of Italy in a *tête-d-tête* with Kaiser Franz Joseph, without any interference of foreign Courts. The three great Powers (by which is meant Russia, England, and Prussia) were busily telegraphing when all this fuss was cut short by the two belligerents agreeing to meet and square their accounts like men of business. Cavour is, of course, gone to Villafranca, as mouthpiece of Italy; and *he* must be satisfied, as representing the whole Italian family, including minors. The case of Mrs. Swynfen points to the peril of a rash compromise unsanctioned by the plaintiff.

There are two wings of the Imperial Army highly disgusted. The right before Peschiera under Victor Emmanuel, whose guns were in a position to dislodge that garrison for the second time, and the left of (5th division) 30,000 French and 12,000 Tuscans, who had made a long march, and have not yet fired a shot. Their only comfort is in the "order of the day" (10th July), announcing the probability of a resumption of hostilities in case the "Alp to Adriatic" programme is rejected.

To discuss the new Frankfort dodge, in which Austria has outjockeyed Prussia, is mere frivolity. The tactics of the Lower Empire are "not of this epoch." Berlin is thoroughly disgusted, and the only chance for Vienna is the forbearance of Napoleon.

A rotten plank is still held out by the antidilution notions propounded in "another place." When it is put forward by a "diplomatist" that the "treaties of 1815 have advanced the cause of civilisation" there is some faint chance that so "civilising a settlement may be upheld." That it has brutalised Italy is fully known, if not to "diplomatists," to residents for the last 40 years, and to every Italian statesman worthy of the name. The Genoese are highly indignant at the statement made by noble lords that they obey Victor Emmanuel in deference to the treatise of 1815. They adhere to the patriot King of North Italy in defiance of, and not in consequence of, that European partition to which they were not parties.

The *Debats* puts out a feeler (evidently from high quarters) as to Tuscany, which is irrecoverably lost to any Hapsburg, being now made over to that effete branch of Bourbon, which lately reigned at Lucca as well as Parma. Napoleon is chivalrous enough to aid this project if Tuscans wish it. Meantime an odd scene is taking place just now on the brink of Zurich's fair waters. The Duchess of Parma had come (6th July) from her residence at Rappenswil to take part in the rifle gathering, and was met by a troop of shooters from Thurgau bearing a banner given them by Louis Napoleon in 1838, when the son of Hortense took share of the firing and won a prize. The duchess has given a handsome sum to be shot for.

The intense repugnance now manifest all over the Legations to falling again under clerocracy is such that brute force alone can ever, if at all, consign them to that ignominy once more. The case of this industrious territory is wickedly confounded with the position of the purely Roman district, sacrificed to the clergy as a *quasi*-necessity, to indulge the feelings of folks who would be the first to kick if it was their own lot. Considerable bloodshed will be the price of again setting up "Monsignori" on this side of Appenine, and France will pause before it incurs that responsibility in the face of Europe. There will be at least 80,000 men in arms before the year is over, to guard their homes against such intrusion, from whatever quarter. Besides the volunteer force of 7,000, under Mezzacapa, Col. Roselli, who fought at Rome, in 1848, and helped to rout the King of Naples, is at the head of a large force about Forli, daily increasing, while Piedmontese regiments hold Bologna.

The first contingent of Greek volunteers for Italy, has landed at Leghorn, under Famagalli (5th July)

The *Times* has noticed in our *Moniteur* receipt on of official recognition from Saxe Gotha. *last week* of Princess Clotilda's marriage with Prince Jerome. *last March*, I do not presume to make any comment on the ceremonial policy of Polonius, my business being with facts. One has taken place on the 25th June which *must* figure in the *Almanack de Gotha*, though its notice in the *Moniteur* is not certain. Ludwig, son of Max. King of Bavaria, his married Fraulein Henrietta Mendell, an actress, a Jewess of Dramstadt, by which alliance this daughter of Israel becomes own sister of the Empress of Austria, and of the new Queen of Naples. According to the etiquette pursued in the case of Lola Montes. the King of Munich has created her Baroness de Wallersee.

No delay has occured in Court mourning ordered by the Empress Eugenie for Oscar, King of Sweden. The house of Bernadotte is allied to that of France by his marriage in 1823, with Josephine Eugenie Beauharnais, daughter of Duc de Leuchtenberg.

The Duc d'Abrantes (son of Junot) has had his leg shattered at the battle of Solferino.

Telegram from Naples (10th July) announces the break up of the Swiss regiments; 2,000 have been already shipped for Marseilles by Filangieri.

SPAIN.

The Madrid journals of the 7th state that, from precautionary measures taken by the government, all fears of revolutionary movements in Andalusia have ceased. The junta on the defence of the kingdom, which was nominated some time ago, has disapproved a project for constructing a railway from Huesca through the Pyrenees, *viâ* Gabarino, to join the French lines, and it has done so on the ground that such a line would compromise the safety of the country by facilitating invasion.

CIVIL AND RELIGIOUS EQUALITY IN LOMBARDY.

The *Piedmontese Gazette* of the 8th publishes the following decree proclaiming equality of civil, political, and religious rights in the Lombard provinces:—

The Governor General of Lombardy, considering that the differences existing among the inhabitants of Lombardy, conformably to the legislation of the former government, by reason of the religious belief they profess, is contrary to the perfect equality of rights observed in the other parts of the Royal States, and is incompatible with the principles of modern civilisation, has decreed and does decree—

1. In the Lombard provinces all citizens are equal before the law, whatever may be the religious creed they profess, just as the same is observed in the old provinces of the kingdom. They are equally to enjoy all civil and political rights.

2. Every enactment contrary to the civil code and process, and to the other laws and enactments both civil and political, is abrogated.

3. No innovation is made in what concerns the enactments that regulates the exercise of worship either by Catholics or Jews.

Given at Milan, at the Governor's Palace, on the 4th July (Signed) VIGLIANI.

THE UNITED STATES.

(From the Daily News' Correspondent).

NEW YORK, JUNE 28.—As an instance of the way in which the public service and public money are prostituted in the interest of party, I may mention that it has been discovered upon inquiry that there are 200 *employes* in the Custom-house in this city who are supernumeraries, for whom there is no work to do, and for whom there never was any work, and who have been taken into the service and paid solely as the reward of electioneering exploits.

Senator Douglas, who, as you know, has long been the probable candidate for the presidency of the Northern democracy at the next election, has recently written a letter declaring expressly that he will never compete on any "platform", but that of popular sovereignty—leaving the people of each territory full power to decide whether or not slavery shall be established amongst them. This appears to seal his fate, as far as Southern votes are concerned; inasmuch as the Southern politicians have been equally explicit in their statement of the unfitness of anybody for the presidency who does not look upon slaves in the same light as any other property, and insist on having them protected by Congress in all parts of the Union. The probabilities seem now to be that the democracy will divide upon the choice of a candidate; one section electing a fire eater of the most decided order, and the other a moderate democrat of the Douglas school.

The harvest still promises well. The recent frost in the west has, as I predicted, turned out much less injurious than was anticipated; in fact, in no district will it bring the crop down even to the average of last year. There has been a slight revival of the gold fever at Pike's Peak. In some sports have at last been lighted upon in which the yield is tolerably good. This has caused some of the bands of starving miners to retrace their steps.

WEST COAST OF AFRICA.

Letters received by the Athenian, which arrived at Liverpool on Sunday from the West Coast, give very distressing accounts of the unhealthy state of Sierra Leone. About the 12th May and 17th June, no less than 47 out of 188 European residents died, including Bishop Bowen, of Sierra Leone, and Mr. Oldfield, agent to the African Mail Steamship Company.

The native chiefs on the Bonny river had just inaugurated another civil war, and the Niger exploring steamer, the Rainbow, had to leave the river in consequence of the unsettled state of the native population.

NORTH DUBLIN UNION—WEDNESDAY, JULY 13.

The usual weekly meeting of the guardians of this union was held on yesterday in the board-room of the workhouse, North Brunswick-street.

HENRY J. M'FARLANE, Esq., in the chair.

Guardians present.—Messrs. B. Norwood, G. Thorp, Dr. Brady, Capt. Lindsay, Thos. Arkins, T. Cosgrave, M. Flanagan, G. Hogan, J. Butler, Mr. Donohoe, H. Ingram.

STATE OF THE HOUSE.

Remaining as per last return, 1672; admitted during the week, 83; born, 79; died, 6; remaining on Saturday the 9th instant, 1791.

Mr. Thomas Arkins moved the resolution in reference to the adulteration of the canal water, by a bone manufactory erected on the banks of the Royal Canal. "Resolve that we call the attention of the Corporation to the letter addressed to them by the Clerk of the Union some short time since, on the subject of the water supplied to the citizens of Dublin from the Royal Canal, and which, in their opinion, must be deteriorated by the works of the vitrol and manure manufactory recently erected on the verge of the bank of the Canal near the 7th lock.

The motion was seconded by Dr. Bradly and passed unanimously.

"The chairman read the following letter:—

Poor Law Commissioners' Office,
11th July, 1859.

SIR—The Commissioners for administrating the Laws for Relief of the Poor in Ireland, have had before them the minutes of the proceedings of the Board of Guardians of the North Dublin Union, on the 29th ult., containing the following resolution:—"That the Poor Law Commissioners be requested to confer with the Commissioners of National Education on the subject of giving gratuities in money to the monitors of the workhouse, schools to be retained for them until they leave the workhouse. This system the guardians consider would prove very beneficial to the general education of the children of the school."

"In reference thereto the commissioners desire to state that they have no doubt that the proposers of this plan have been influenced by none but the best motives, and by a desire to promote the zeal of the pupils, and the general welfare and progress of the school, but the commissioners feel bound to point out that in their opinion palpable inducements should not be held out to parents or other nearest relatives of children to throw the maintenence and education of such children on the poor rate, or to the children themselves to remain in the workhouse beyond the age when they are fit to maintain themselves by service outside."

It is not unlikely that many of the poorer ratepayers may feel it to be unfair that encouragement should be given to the continuance of children in the workhouse by the institution of gratuities in the school, while the children of such ratepayers themselves are educated in schools not endowed with the same advantage.

As regards the interests of the children, it ought to be borne in view that even the best regulated workhouse is an institution in which a child ought not to remain, for the purpose of literary advancement, beyond the age at which children of the labouring class are accustomed to begin the struggles of life, and to maintain or assist in maintaining themselves—that age, the commissioners are of opinion, is considerably below the age of fifteen, the age to which instruction in workhouse schools extends, and they regard every inducement to protract the time of continuance in the workhouse as an injury to the mental and physical energy of the child and to its future prospects in life.

The commissioners submit these views to the guardians as worthy their attention in the administration of the poor law, and they request the guardians to be good enough to take the subject into consideration.—By order of the commissioners.

B. BANKS, Chief Clark.

The Clerk. North Dublin Union.

Mr. Thorpe said he would not support that letter.

Mr. Arkins expressed himself to the same effect.

Mr. Cosgrave said it was an excellent letter, containing a great deal of sound sense.

At the suggestion of the chairman the further discussion of the subject was postponed till that day week.

The board shortly after adjourned.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.—Baron Hughes was sworn in yesterday one of the exchequer, before the Lord Chancellor in chamber.

ROSCOMMON ASSIZES—CIVIL COURT, JULY 12TH.

(Before Baron Greene.)

Lyster, appellant; Murray, respondent.

Mr. West, Q.C., and Browne, counsel for appellant; Mr. Bourke, attorney, for respondent.

Anne Murray, the respondent, proved that on the 26th of April, the appellant's carriage was being driven through Abbey-street, in the town of Roscommon, when her child, a boy of two years old, was knocked down by one of the horses. The child was standing in the middle of the street with other children at the time. The knee of the horse struck the child and knocked it down before the coachman pulled up.

Doctor Healy proved the child received a severe wound in the forehead, which endangered its life for five or six days, but the child had since recovered, the jury in the court below found a verdict for the respondent for £40.

The defence was, that the coachman was driving an old and steady pair of horses, at a moderate pace, and with due caution, that the child was playing with others on the side of the street, and as the carriage passed it ran across the road before the horses.

A jury was empannelled to try the case, and at the close of the defendant's evidence, Mr. Bourke, as attorney for the plaintiff, attempted to address the jury, and relied on the Civil Bill Act as authorising him so to do; but the learned Baron (Greene) said the question was quite settled that an attorney had no such right, either in civil or criminal cases, and refused to allow him to address the jury.

The judge told the jury that if they should be of opinion that the coachman could by the exercise of due caution, have avoided coming in contact with the child, they should find for the mother of the child; but if they were of opinion that there was no negligence on the part of the coachman, and that the occurrence was purely accidental, they should find for the appellant.

The jury found a verdict for 10*l*, which sum Mr Lyster had offered before the trial.

Harrison Appellant; Connorton, Respondent.

This was an appeal from a decree of the Assistant Barrister for £2 for the hire of a house. The case involved no question of interest and the judge affirmed the decree.

These were the only appeals.

Victoria Dodwell and others, plaintiffs; James Elwood and others, defendants.

This was an ejectment on the title for the lands of Lisserdrea, and for mesne rates.

Messrs. Carleton and Morris were counsel for the plaintiff; Messrs. West, Q.C., Kelly, Q.C., and Harkan, were for the defendant.

Mr. Carleton stated the Defendant's case. The ejectment was brought on Notice to quit for three separate holdings, which had been in the occupation of Mr. Elwood tenant to Miss Dowdell, at a rent of £173 13s. 0d. The only question in the case was the service of the Notice to quit. Two of the holdings had been in the possession of Mrs. Emily Irwin, who afterwards married the Rev. Mr. Hall, and from whom the Defendant received the possession, about four or five years ago. Mrs. Hall had since been continued in the Plaintiff's books as tenant, although the rent had been received from Mr. Elwood, and she and her husband, had been regularly served with the Notice to quit.

Mr. Roger D. Robinson, Plaintiff's agent, proved the payment of rent by Defendant down to September 1858, that he payed receipts to Mr. Elwood for one of the forms containing 155 acres and separate receipts for the rent of the other holdings and for rent received from Mr. Hall by the hands of the defendant. Seven of the notices to quit were proved to have been served on the waiter of the Boyle hotel, where it was alleged the defendant resided, and the question then arose whether the waiter should be considered as servant of the defendant at his dwelling-house.

At the close of the plaintiff's case, Mr. Hackett, the sub-sheriff, interposed as a mutual friend, and suggested a settlement, which both parties agreed to, and accordingly it was agreed upon that Mr. Robinson should use his influence with the plaintiff to give defendant a lease of the lands at the same rent, for his own life, with the usual covenants, and an express covenant against sub-letting, or breaking up the land. The defendant giving a consent for judgment, with costs, and a stay of execution to January, 1850.

Lord Lorton and others. Plaintiffs; Maurice Hannon and others Defendants.

This was an ejectment on the Title of the lands of Bresloghe. The ejectment was brought for forfeiture on a covenant against sub-letting. A person named Bryan Healy was the lessee, on his death his son Patrick succeeded to the possession, but the widow of the lessee put her son-in-law, the defendant, into possession of the land thereby incurring the forfeiture, for which the ejectment was brought. Mr. West, Q.C., and Morris appeared for defendants. Mr. Dillon for the defendant Hannon.

Mr. Dillon submitted that as Patrick Healy was a co-plaintiff, the plaintiffs could not recover, as there was no evidence that a forfeiture had been incurred, in as much as it was not proved that it was with the concurrence of Patrick Healy that Patrick Hannon had been put into possession, but rather the contrary, in as much as Healy was the plaintiff on the record.

His Lordship reserved the point, and directed a verdict for the plaintiff.

This case terminated the civil business at the hour of two o'clock, on the first day of the assize.

CROWN COURT.

(Before Judge Ball.)

Wm. Costello and James Costello were indicted for the manslaughter of Thomas Dolan.

Messrs. Beytagh and Morris prosecuted, and Mr. Carleton defended the prisoner. It appeared that the prisoners were returning from the fair of Ballinasloe, and went into a public-house where the deceased was. They followed him out and knocked him down. The deceased, who was a cripple, survived until the following day, when he died from the effects of the blows he had received.

The case was proceeding, and had not terminated at post hour.

Law Intelligence.

CHANCERY APPEAL COURT—JULY 13.

(Before the Lord Chancellor and the Lord Justice of Appeal,)

Brooke, Wardlaw and others.

This was an appeal from a decision of the Master of the Rolls. It appeared the petition was originally filed to compel the specific performance of an alleged contract by the respondent, to accept a lease from the petitioner, Mrs. Frances Brooke. In September last, the respondents became partners for the purpose of trading as grocers, and they proposed to the petitioner to take from her the house 25, Marlborough-street, in which she had an interest for 999 years. After this proposal had been discussed by the parties, certain covenants were insisted on by the petitioner, which the respondents refused to agree to. A correspondence ensued, and ultimately the respondent refused to execute the lease. The chief question in the case was whether the proposal had been completed—whether it was accepted by the respondents and was binding on them. The Master of the Rolls made a decree for specific performance, and from this decree the respondents appealed.

Counsel for petitioner—Messrs. Walshe, Q.C., and Gamble. For the respondents—Messrs. Brewster, Q.C., and Exham.

Their lordship's reserved judgment this morning.

ROLLS COURT—JULY 13.

Slattery v. Pierce and Others.

This was an administration suit, instituted for the purpose of distributing the assets of Mr. Andrew Finucane, of the County Clare. The bill had been filed in the year 1844, and in 1856 a bill was pronounced, directing the petitioner, Honora Slattery, to bring in a sum of £184 portion of the assets of the testator, which, by the report of the master, was found to be in her hands. It appeared that Lord Chancellor Napier had granted a further order, directing that the solicitor of the petitioner, Mr. Richard Scott should be paid a sum of £200, being the amount of his costs in proceedings instituted in order to recover the assets, but no reference was made to the petitioner's liability as reported by the Master. The carriage of the proceeding had been transferred from Mr. Scott to another solicitor, Mr. O'Brien, for the defendants Cullen and wife, residuary legatees. And application had been made to compel Mr. Scott to bring in certain vouchers required to be paid to the residuary's account, and also two sums of £492 and £500, for which credit was claimed by him in his account, but which it was alleged, he was not entitled to. The first-named sum had been paid by the Messrs. Bruce and Symes for the purpose of maintenance of the minors, and the other sum was composed of legacies £300 to the Mendicity Institution and the Sick and Indigent Room Keepers Society, which Mr. Scott took credit for, alleging that he had paid them. It was alleged by Mr. O'Brien that the legates had been paid by Messrs Bruce and Symes, who had obtained credit for the amount. Counsel for Mr. Scott, said that in consequence of the advanced age of his client, who was over 60 years of age, it would be impossible to give the court, that requisite information regarding the two sums in question, and submitted that before that gentleman was charged with them, his liabilities should be most clearly established. In regard to the first sum, it had never come into his hands, and it was submitted he should not be made responsible for it. The money had been paid directly to Mr. Slattery, and not to Mr. Scott. He had obtained his receipts (which were produced) in the proceeds of the Mendicity, and Room-keepers Institutions, one of them bearing an endorsement that they were paid by the draft of Messrs. Bruce and Symes but as this gentleman had not made any affidavit, it was contended the court not make the order sought against Mr. Scott under the circumstances. His honor said that the present suit, a series of improper proceedings had been taken which had wasted the assets most considerably and which called for the strongest disapproval of the court. A preliminary enquiry had been instituted without any effect save that of increasing the expenses. The petitioner was now a defaulter in upwards of £1,900; yet his solicitor, who had got a large amount of costs independent of what she had received herself, insisted on his right to be paid additional costs on foot of assets. This claim could not be sustained in point of law, unless on the grammatical construction of the Lord Chancellor's decree, which had been most ingeniously and he had no doubt intentionally framed so as to get rid of the agitable question, but the solicitor must first look to his client for payment of costs. He was satisfied that when that decree was made the Lord Chancellor's attention had not been called to the facts of the case. He (master of the Rolls), would make an order directing Mr. Scott to bring in the documents required, referring it to the master to inquire and report whether he was entitled at all to the credits he claimed, and he should then make an order on Mr. Scott to bring in the money forthwith, if the master established his liabilities.

Mr. Walsh, Q.C.—An application was made to the Chancellor, my load, to leave the case re-heard.

Mr. Scott said he would beg to make an observation in the court. He had been a solicitor for 33 years, and he was happy to say, during that period nothing reflecting on his character had ever been said by any judge sitting in a court of law, never before had been so maltreated and abused, as in the present case.

The Master of the Rolls said Mr. Scott would have an opportunity of proving his claim before the Master.

Mr. Scott said he was very well pleased to have the reference to the master. He held in his hand his receipts, which his honor would not look at, but he thanked God he was not depending upon his decision, for he had another, a higher court to appeal to.

COURT OF EXCHEQUER—JULY 13TH.

(Before the Chief Baron and a Special Jury.)

Ryan v. Malcolmson.

In this case the Jury were discharged at half-past seven, without agreeing to a verdict.

Counsel for the Plaintiff, Sergeant O'Hagan, Messrs. McDonough, Q.C., and John O'Hagan. Attorney, Mr. L. Mooney.

Counsel for the Defendant, Messrs. J. E. Walsh, Q.C., Harris, Q.C., and Ryan. Attornies, Messrs. Smith and White.

COURT OF BANKRUPTCY AND INSOLVENCY.

JULY 13TH.

(Before Mr. de Moleyns, Q.C.)

In re James Murphy.

The Insolvent was a publican living in Dawson-street, and was opposed by Mr. Doyle, his landlord, in order to get up possession of the public-house which he held from him as weekly tenant.

Mr. Rogers, on the part of Ellis & Co., Brewers, opposed the discharge of the Insolvent, on the ground of his having contracted the debt without means of payment, and notwithstanding his being an insolvent upon two former occasions. Mr. Hennigan, opposed, on the ground of the debt having been contracted upon a promise to pay cash, which promise had not been fulfilled.

Mr. Levy who appeared on behalf of the insolvent submitted that no fraud had been proved against him.

His Lordship was of opinion that there was not fraud in the contraction of the defendant's, but in as much as the present case was a third insolvency within a few years he could not let it pass without some censure. He would therefore remand the insolvent for twelve months from the date of the vesting order, which would give him about three weeks additional imprisonment, the landlord getting up possession of the house.

Agent for insolvent—Mr. M'Nally.

RECORDERS COURT—YESTERDAY.

The Right Hon. the Recorder sat yesterday in the Court-house, Green-street, for the trial of prisoners.

VIOLENT ASSAULT.—A respectable looking man, named Robert Dwyer, was placed at the traverser's bar, and indicted for violently assaulting Robert Williams with a broom-handle. It appeared that Mr. Williams went into a public house in Henry-street, kept by the traverser, when a quarrel took place between them, which ended in Dwyer striking Williams a very severe blow on the left side of the head.

Mr. Charles Barry prosecuted on behalf of the Crown and Mr. Ennis appeared for the traverser.

The case was compromised by the traverser giving Mr. Williams pecuniary compensation for the injury which he received, the court having consented to the arrangement.

Catherine Boylan was sentenced to a months' imprisonment for wounding with a knife a poor woman named Rose Fagan with whom she was lodging at Skinner's Alley.

BURGLARY—An elderly man named Charles Behan, was indicted for breaking and entering he dwelling house of Mr. M'Evoy, of Stephens-street, provision dealer, and stealing therefrom five pigs cheeks, Police Constable 72 B. deposed that he was on duty at one o'clock, on the morning of the 21st June, and was standing outside Mr. M'Evoy's door, when he heard a noise in the hall, on going in the prisoner threw down a sack which contained the profiles, fell upon it and went into a sound sleep to the great surprise of the Constable, he raised him up and said it was wonderful that he was so sleepy. On examining the rear of Mr. M'Evoy's premises he found they had been broken into. The jury committed the prisoner, and it appearing he suffered imprisonment on two other occasions for robberies, his lordship sentenced him to three years penal servitude.

ALLEGED ROBBERY OF £4.—Catherine Brien was placed at the traverser's bar and indicted for stealing from the person of a Miss Leary from Kingstown, a purse containing £4. The prosecutrix deposed that she went into a shop in Denmark-street, kept by a woman named Crowley sister of the accused for the purpose of buying some oil-cloth and while in the shop her purse was stolen. The accused was standing beside her and when witness announced she missed the purse, the traverser left the shop, and witness at once suspected she stole it. The sister of the last witness corroborated her evidence and added that the accused was sitting quite close to the preceding witness when she lost her purse. The evidence having failed to sustain the prosecution, the jury acquitted her